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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] MARK SUTHERLAND:

POWER AND PRINCIPLE

you will accompany me?"
"I have said that if you wish it—yes, I will

urmuring?"
"Only that I should not suffer half as mucl

in meeting anything with you, as I should—as I should"—

"In being left behind," said Rosalie, drop-ping her head upon his shoulder, as he caught her to his heart, and exclaimed, in a sudden

burst of emotion—
"You shall not be left behind, my darling

my darling! By all'my hopes of earth and heaven, I will never, never part from you?" For a moment her head rested on his breast in peace, and then she began to grow restless, and twisted herself out of his embrace.

"Where now?" he asked, rather impatiently.

of countenance, and said:
"It is a mortifying necessity to confess, but

the cruel opposition the lovers met from tyran-

Well, dearest?"

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. CHAP. XV.

She'll go with him in anythine and in storm;
In his afflictions, should they fall on him;
In his temptations, when had men beset him;
In all the perils which may press around him;
And, should they crush him, in the hour of death.

TAYLOR—Philip Von Artewelde.

"Come here, Rosalie, I want to have a very serious talk with you, my child," said Colonel Ashiey, rising to meet his niece, as she entered, and leading her to a seat. "Now, my dear, I am very sorry for something that I have just heard. Nay, now, be calm, my dear—I am not going to scold. If I indulge in any sort of reproach, it must be in self-reproach for my own reprehensible carelesness. And so, my child, you are engaged to be married!"

Rosalie's face crimsoned, and her eyes fell to Rosaile's face crimsoned, and her eyes fell to

the ground.

"And what good, Rosalie, do you think will ever come of this imprudent step?"

The blush deepened on her cheek, but she

did not reply.

"And what am I to think of this pennile young man, who uses his position in my family to wile the affections of my nicco—an heiress? Would it not be a fair and rational conclusion to set him down as an unprincipled fortune-

Rosalie started. Her eyes flashed, her lips quivered. She exclaimed—
"Uncle, you do not believe that—you do

Would it not be fair to believe it?" "Uncle, you are a noble-hearted being—you always recognise true nobility in others. Uncle, be just to Mr. Sutherland—nay, be just to yourself—unsay your words."

"Why, Rosalie, ninety-nine out of a hundred

"Why. Rosalie, ninety-nine out of a hundred would call your lover a fortune-hunter."

"Oh, sir, they could not—they could not! knowing that Mr. Sutherland voluntarily renounced a large fortune for an idea of duty."

"At any rate. Rosalie, here are the naked facts: Mark Sutherland, being quite penniless, and well knowing that he has no way on earth of supporting a wife, makes the best use of his opportunities to woo and win an heiress!"

Rosalie dropped her face into her hands; her bosom heaved convulsively, as with some inward struggle, for an instant, and then lifting a countenance blushing and tearful, yet gently resolute, she said, in a faltering voice:

"I must make a confession, even if it cover me with humiliation. I must clear Mr. Sutherland, and take the blame where it truly he."

Sine foods at thin with a counte as it is a mortifying necessity to confess, but the truth is, the ham has to be taken out of soak and put on to boil for dinner, and I have got to see it done; also there are goose-berry tarts and I have got to go and do it. I wonder if uncle and cousin St. Gerald, who both love their palates, (low be it spoken,) will ever get anything fit to eat when the gorgeous Mrs. India takes my place!" And so, laughing and escaping, she ran off.

CHAP. XVI.

With caution judge of probability; Things thought unlikely, e'en imposible, Experience often shows us to be true.

longs—upon my own head. Uncle, it was my fault—my own—mine solely "——
She paused, for her girl's nature would not She paused, for her girl's nature would not bear the look the old man fixed upon her. She averted her face, and with deeply flushed cheek

and low, tremulous voice, resumed:
"I loved him, uncle. It was impossible, adoring moral heroism as I did, not to love him God and angels know it, and you must know

it, too"——
Again she paused for an answer, but Col.
Ashley did not reply, and she asked—
"Uncle! you exonerate Mr. Sutherland now, ical parents, guardians, &c. But I am writing a true story—in this particular at least "stanger than fiction"—and so have no such events to

Yes!" exclaimed Colonel Ashley, speaking "Yes!" exclaimed Colonel Ashley, speaking as if waking up out of a reverie. "I exonerated him at first; I only wanted to see, Rosalie, whether you would have the honor and generosity to admit what you have. Good heaven! It seems to me fully one-half the love originates with the girls, although they have too much tact to let us know it! Now, there was your count. I was two years counting her. In truth

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

there are no other friends who have any wish to rule me, or any interest in doing so. My young step-mother is going to break the conventional tie between herself and me by marrying a second time; and with her own heart under the gentle influences of happiness, she will not be disposed to wring mine. As for my uncle, his son has brought a wife home now, who will be the mistress of his house, and he no longer requires my presence in that capacity. Indeed, I might even be considered in the way. And neither am I disposed to take a second place in a household of which I have hitherto been at the head. And that reminds me that I am at the head of it still, and that the duties of the position press upon me every hour—even now," said Rosalie, moving to go.

He caught her hand to detain her.

"Stay—do not leave me just yet. And so, my dearest Rosalie, when I go forth from here you will accompany me?"

"I have said that if way wish it was I will
"Foolish girl! You leve that here we that here does not have nothing else so evil as a separation from him."
"Foolish girl! You leve that hread should." of man! to seek it is the nature of the creature!"

"Yes, mamma; but illness, fever, burning thirst, solitude, and helplessness, is not. And, if I thought that Mark were suffering all these things in some wretched Western cabin, and I not near to bathe his head and give him a cup of cold water, and to nurse and comfort and soothe him, but separated from him by thousands of miles of mountains and plains, I tell you, mamma, it would nearly break my heart! It is no use! I must go with him, to meet whatever of good or ill Fate has in store. It can have nothing else so evil as a separation! Oh! I feel as if the worst calamity that could possibly befall me, would be a separation from him."

"Foolish girl! You love that broad-shouldered, robust man, as tenderly as a mother loves her babe!"

"I love him with a tenderness and sympathy that makes me tremblingly alive to his

thy that makes me tremblingly alive to his least sorrow or lightest pain; and yet, mark for, amount, with an esteem, with a depth of respect, with an honor that makes me aspire to his approbation as my highest good under Heaven!

"Oh! Rosalie, I will not farther oppose you Yet, if you only had strength to endure the hardships of a Western life, I should feel less anxiety."

"Do not fear. I shall be able to endure, be-

"I have said that if you wish it—yes, I will accompany you."

"God bless you, dearest Rose!" burst from his lips with impassioned fervor. "But, my dear girl—my fairy, fragile girl—do you know what women in the far West have to encounter? hard-hips from which the strong and beautiful lodia shrank! and will my pale, frail Rosalie dare them? and can she bear them?"

"India, with her glorious physique, is still a delicate daughter of the sun; she is like a gorgeous, brilliant exotic, that can bloom only in a luxurious conservatory; while I, with my wan face and fragile form, am yet a child of the wind—a wood-anemone, that only withered in the Southern hot-house—that will flourish and thrive in the wilderness."

"Heaven grant it may be as you say, dear cause 'my good will is to it;' and energetic, because I shall have a good motive; and healthy, because I shall be happy—because my heart will be right and at rest; for I say it ish and thrive in the wilderness."

"Heaven grant it may be as you say, dear Rosalie! It is impossible for me to give you up, to leave you; yet, when I think of all you may have to suffer in being my companion, my heart is filled with anxiety and trouble. What did you say, dearest? Your sweetest words hide under low tones, just as the sweetest violets lurk under thick shade—what were you murmuring?" again, because it is a great deep, truth—'Out of the heart are the issues of life!' Yes, out of the heart are the issues of will, purpose, hope, health, strength, enterprise, achievement, success! Out of the heart are the issues of all the good (or ill) that can come back to us in time or eternity! on earth or in Heaven!

CHAP. XVII. We foresee and could foretell
Thy future fortune sure and well;
But those passionate eyes speak true, speak true,
And let them say what thou shalt do!
Browning.

With Miss Vivian's uncle the difficulty wa even less in obtaining his consent to the mar-riage with Mark Sutherland: and for the following reasons—Colonel Ashley worshipped his proud, talented son, St. Gerald; and, in his estimation, no interests could compete for an instant with St. Gerald's interests. Colonel Ashley liked Rosalie well enough, and wished her well enough, and he was resolved to do all he could to insure her future happiness; yet if a slight risk of her welfare would insure the domestic peace and content of St. Gerald, Colonel Ashley was not one to hesitate between the conflicting interests of his neice and son And that the marriage and departure of Mark Sutherland and Rosalie would tend greatly to

husband, he could not now doubt.

It was dreadful to notice all the fatal effects of India's want of faith-it was awful to anticipate the final result. The once haughty and self-possessed woman was growing spiritless and nervous, subject to extremes of excitement and depression, moody, irritable, and flighty to the last degree. Her glorious beauty was not fading, but withering, wilting, as you Experience often shows us to be true.

Shakspere.

The world-honored and time-honored bard whose lines are quoted above habitually looked beneath the mere plausible surface of posibility, and from the deep insight thereby gained, often put forth oracles at opposition to the usual routine of thought and expectation, yet which the eternal experiences of life continue to endorse as truths. scorched by the burning breath of the sirocco. It was the simoom of guilty passion that scathed her gorgeous beauty. And the cause was apparent to every one around her, not excepting her bitterly wronged and most wretched husband—to every one around her but Rosalic, whose perfect truth and innocence of heart shielded her from the suspicion of so much evil. If it was fearful to see the ravages that evil passion had made in the glorious beauty of India, it was not less so to observe its desolating effect upon the sylendid genius of St. Gerald. to endorse as truths.

Were I writing a merely fictitious narrative it would be in order now (after the custom-sanctioned manner of story-tellers) to describe

the splendid genius of St. Gerald. "Used you constrained Choose Ashiny, control of a version," if concerned of him as liver, it can year and the control of the control of him as liver, it can year and the control of him as liver, it can ye have been as liver, it can ye have been as liver of him as liver, it can ye have been as liver of him as liver, it can ye have been as liver of him as liver, it can ye have been as liver of him as livery possess of him as livery him as livery possess of him as livery him as liver It was now a stirring time with aspiring young statesmen. A great national crisis was at hand; and it behooved all prominent politicians to be up and doing. St. Gerald, of all statesmen, should have been the most active, the most energetic. The eyes of his party were

BY HARRIET N. NOYES,

As the carriage rolled away, and I ascended the successive flights of stone steps, and crossed the gravelled walks of the terrace from the the gravelled walks of the terrace from the street to the Asylum, my heart beat tumultuously that I was so near her—my unfortunate, insane step-mother. I reproached myself, not for the first time, that I had loved her, compassionated her, so little. I reproached myself that the years gone by should have so deadened in my soul the memory of a being whose life had been the benediction of my childhood I could not now refuse the tenderness withheld lice and been the benediction of my childhood. I could not now refuse the tenderness withheld so long, for the heavy shadows had parted above her, and, in clear light, the gates of the Eternal City were unfolding to the restored

ision.
In the hall, the porter muttered aloud the In the hall, the porter muttered aloud the address of my admittance card: "Mary Somers—Ward 6, No. 175. Oh, yes; I will show you." And he led the way—a long way it seemed to me—through wide, deserted halls, with dormitories on either side; signalling at an iron-plated door, which was unlocked from the inner side. I shuddered as I entered the room. That could be no quiet exist which room. That could be no quiet spirit which occupied it: I read it in the small, high window, heavily grated, the bare stone flow, the single seat builded in a niche of the wall—I read it, most of all, in the worn, haggard expression of the remembered face, turned eager-y toward me as I entered. Is she sane?" I inquired, hastily, of the at-

endant, as I passed her at the door.
"Perfectly so. She has been, at intervals, for a month." Leave me alone with her, then."

And she withdrew.
I approached the bed, timidly, knelt by it and, taking the thin, white hand in mine, and covering it with my tears, thanked God, silentry — clear, serene, and beautiful, shin through the shadows of the far-off past. their light, I forgot, for a moment, the black years which had come between; I forgot all, in the old, yearning tenderness that had blessed my childhood. I had no reproaches that there had been no light for me in the darkness, since it was shining on me now. Such an hour will not come to me again, until the long-loved, ong-parted, meet in the resurrection, forgetful present bliss, of all that has gone before.

"My mother!" "God bless you, my child! my child!" were the only words we uttered, striving, through blinding tears, to look upon

each other.
"Oh, how the years have gone by," she said, at length, sadly. "It was but yesterday, it how it was but yesterday, since I looked upon you last; and yet there are many years on you, my child; there are deep lines on your brow my child; there are deep lines on your brow—the plain, strong marking of the anxious years. Oh! it must have been long ago! How strange that, after the years of forgetfulness, Death should bring to me, again, the old memories. Yes, Death has brought them to me, my child. Death, for which I cried so despairingly, so bitterly, years ago, is coming to me now. I must tell you, while I can, why I have appealed to you. One wish has been closely in my heart, which I can in no way persuade myself to yield. Remembering you, as I have done, I have felt that you, at least, would not deny me. bitterly, years ago, is coming to me now. I must tell you, while I can, why I have appealed to you. One wish has been closely in my heart, which I can in no way persuade myself to yield. Remembering you, as I have done, I have felt that you, at least, would not deny me. Carry me back to the old church-yard of my native village—carry me back, and bury me by Lewis Liaume. For fulfilling my wishes. Carry me back to the old church-yard of my native village—carry me back, and bury me by Lewis Liaume. For fulfilling my wishes, the world cannot harm you; and it is no matter to me what it may say of me, for I shall be beyond reproaches—beyond rebuke. Promise me, now, that you will bury me there—promise me, now."

"I will, mother—I will."

"God bless you for that my child. And I a stange thrill ran through my heart as I as a stange thrill ran through my heart as I.

all, mothers?

"Onl' it was a lowly place. Lought to have been support the commentation of the commentatio

And, this returning May morning, I have written of her this brief memorial. Although her grave is many leagues away, I know that the shadow of the weeping elms and the dewy violets are above it, and another kindly heart is in his character which could have won me to adapt myself to its necessities, was entirely wanting. Cares were coming fast upon me, looming up before me like black clouds, shutting away from my sight the free clear light. which could give me an understanding of my present embarrassing position, and the element in his character which could have won me to adapt myself to its necessities, was entirely wating. Cares were coming fast upon me, looming up before me like black clouds, shutting away, leaving me alone, a stranger, in the heart of an inland city.

Unaccustomed to the great world, bewildered by the confusion and din of the depot, and uncertain of finding, in the modern Babel, the objects of my search, I was for a moment fearful and disheartened. The memory of a moaning voice, long unheard, now calling my name, the thought of the wild, weary eyes looking eagerly for me through the lonely nights and lingering days, recalled my self-possession and the firmness of my purpose, as I stood, embarrassed and irresolute, on the stoos of the depot.

I had a brave heart again, a the carriage rumbled away over the newly-laid pavement, bearing me on and on through deserted streets and dirty avenues—looking more desolate and dirty avenues—looking more desola ting away from my sight the free, clear light which God might have given me. Farther off, and unattainable, seemed the realization of my best hopes—the better, more congenial life for which I yearned. For love's sake, I could have borne anything; but there were no soothing words for me—no hands to help me, as the surging waters rose higher and higher about me; and I struggled, and buffeted, and yielded to them alone.

A VOICE FOR FREEDOM.*

No. 1.

While man in slavery's implous bond our brother dares to hold,

Say, Christian! can we calmly hear his tale of suffering told?

Our hope is in Jehovah's power; His word to us is true;

And can we leave our Father's work for alien hands to do?

far, far away—so far as to have left in my soul only the impression of a brief, beautiful dream. Green fields and pleasant woodlands of my spring-time! they were seared and dead now, in the chill, desolating autumn. They would never bloom for me more!

never bloom for me more!

"Day after day went by—days in which life was a weary load, which I dared not cast aside—but I staggered on, with bleeding feet and beaded brow, for a while hoping against hope, at last lifting my eyes despairingly to the long, long way before.

"To you, my child, these may seem the vagaries of a maniac; but to me they are terribly real, for they made me what I am. The madness of despair is not the result of an impul-

ness of despair is not the result of an impul-sive, passionate hour; it is the work of years of fretting, torturing years. Even the child which God had given me did not rouse me to effort for its sake, though in my loneliness. gave it a twofold affection. Spare me the de-tail; the evil spirit, which was irresistibly im-

down with my child in a shady nook of the forest, which had been the haunt of my earlier the lake, but never so gorgeously as now. wondered why God had placed such beauty so mockingly over the desolate world. I wondered if Louis Liaume could see me now, and why he did not help me—the man whose gentle kindliness had become a sleepless memory, the one light of my life!

"My heart rose rebelliously against my des-

tiny. I would walk out into the shining waters, and let them roll over me and my child, and shut away from my sight, forever, the joyless world. I would seek there the being who had so loved and blessed me. I went out, far out, ly, that this hour had come. She looked on me with a bewildered, earnest glance. It passed away in a moment, and those eyes met I been sure of this—had I been sure that it lessly and forever, the flood should have been the Lethe of my life. Although destitute of the Lethe of my life. Although destitute of healthful principles, without religious faith or hope, I had still a fear—perhaps I should say a consciousness—that in the warfare of my life I had not done well. I had been cowardly, guilty; I dared not die. But, my child, my child—who should hinder me? I would lift her up from the abyss into which I had fallen, to the pure, bright heaven above me—not the destiny which had doomed me should hold me destiny which had doomed me should hold me back. A strange, bitter fearlessness was in my heart. I did it daringly, defiantly. I laid her down in the still water, as firmly as though it had been her cradle, and smiled mockingly in the face of the azure sky and golden clouds above me; for none had stayed me from giving her back to dwell among them. I turned away to the shore, and watched the golder hues of the sunset fade away from the mount

"God bless you for that, my child. And I A strange thrill ran through my heart, as I heard the plea of the defence, that I was incould also wish that in your heart I may be remembered with kindliness—with charity. For this I have determined to recall the past; not minutely, for, in a life like mine, the deepest and strongest influences lie beyond the reach of words. I can only tell you its commonest, its most obvious, experiences. Do you remember the old brown house upon the hillside, the orchard stretching beyond it, and the old elms, which embraced each other above it; the maples by the doorway and the lilacs under the windows, where the birds builded their nests and sung their lives away, years agone?"

"Yes, it was long ago; but I remember it all, mother."

"Oh! it was a lovely place. I ought to have been happy there, perhaps; but, even to-day," and the effence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the defence, that I was inheard the plea of the mercy of the court. That is a questionable mercy which gives up the victim to be maddened by the reproaches the victi

palace home in the South; and Mark Sutherland, and Rosalie his wife, departed for their log cabin in the West.

[TO DE CONTINUED.]

The palace home in the South; and Mark Sutherland, and Rosalie his wife, departed for their log cabin in the West.

[TO DE CONTINUED.]

The palace home in the South; and Mark Sutherland, and Rosalie his wife, departed for their sternness and severity I could never be awed or subdued. A defiant spirit was thoroughly roused in me, which stooped not to insulting words, but silently returned soorn for scorn.

As a dweller in his house, John Somers saw in the returning May morning, I have written of her this brief memorial. Although her saverything to censure, nothing to approve.

Must the hands that shake your pillars be strong t

build your walls? Up, Christians! to the contest; your right as leader

He sent his people to our aid; 'twas they our free dom won! Thus glory to His nan work has done :

the anthems of our victory ages ring, King!

Oppression's walls are bravely built; the towers ar strong and high; sheltered 'neath time-l The slave may groan beneath his chair

sighs prevail? k of his wrongs in every clime, yet avail? Of old, when near to Canaan's land the chosen Israe

strong the ancient city sto rought not weapons formed for war; but whe the trumpet's swell mingling with the people's shout, then the

city fell! still, like arrows winged with fire, the words rap in flames the citadel which falsehood girdle

round ! Talk louder, then, till every stone break from the to toring wall; till it fall!

Speak on, but not alone to man; let God your voices He wants to bless you with His aid, and lends his them at the doors-and the very high prices willing ear;

as we pray,) light of day.

anthem there; sut all united in one bond, no time nor chan

move—
The heritage of life divine—the Brotherhood of Love

The readers of the Era will remember that, some time since, the Women of England, through the Duchess of Sutherland, sent an Address to their Sisters in America. Although the Duchess of Sutherland, sent an Address to their Sisters in America. Although almost all its phases, what Pitt said it was almost all its phases, what Pitt said it was almost all its phases. The readers of the Era will remember that, Address to their Sisters in America. Although this address was couched in respectful and commendable language, it was assailed with much bitterness by the Hunker presses, and that an acrimonious reply was published by Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler. We find in the Evening Post the subjoined reply, which will commend itself to the thoughtful and humane throughout the country. The Post says it is written by a lady "who is now over seventy years of age, and for the last thirty-five years has resided in the city of New Orleans;" that she is "one of the most respectable and influential ladies" in that city, and is "widely known for her unassuming piety and active benevolence."

As an indication of right feeling on the subject of Slavery, this letter is not without importance.

To the Duchess of Sutherland, and thoughtful and native of the fruits of the globe. It is not a political question, whether a man shall be derived of the fruits of the fruits of the fluits of the fruits of the fluits o

countrywomen as coincide with me in opinion on this subject of African slavery, acknowledge to have received your address in the same spirit of kindness in which we believe it was dietated. We do not believe that the "fingers of statesmen" guided it, or that political subtilty was its object. We are unwilling to attribute

was its object. We are unwilling to attribute such unworthy motives to your husbands, fathers, or brothers, as to suppose that they would make you their willing dupes. We do believe that it was the honest dictation of sympathy for the sufferings and moral degradation of our slaves.

Had your communication to us embraced subjects touching our national rights, or touching the arrangements of any of our legitimate property, we would be found among the first to treat it with its merited scorn.

But the case in point is far otherwise. You have appealed to our sympathies in behalf of oppressed men, women, and children, in slavery, who have been placed in it by enpidity, and are retained in it by the numbers that are interested in supporting it, with no other authority for it than what time has sanctioned. Such a state of things has been incorporated Such a state of things has been incorporated into a tangible, regularly licensed system, for the protection of the booty thus acquired and thus held, styled the "Southern Institution." This "Southern Institution," thus worked up of flesh and blood, has reached the dignity of of flesh and blood, has reached the dignity of a "political right," known more definitely as a Southern right, and is now being claimed as such, at the expense of the Union, by Southern people, to whom the Northern people succumb for office, even to the Presidency. As a nation, ladies, you are justly entitled to a large share of this guilt—the largest share of it, because you have fastened it on us. We appreciate your acknowledgment of it. Deeds have spoken it, as well as words. We also appreciate your hint of the enlightened age of the nine-teenth century: for we do not believe in the teenth century; for we do not believe in the doctrine, that we would have done right if we doctrine, that we would have done right it we had not been admonished of doing wrong. We believe if the disposition exists to do right, that no misguided zeal of sympathizers would be able so easily to turn us from our purposes, (desired it to be such;) such doctrine has able so easily to turn us from our purposes, (admitting it to be such;) such doctrine has been most successfully applied to the much-hated and contemned Abolitionists, to whom the slave owes his ameliorated condition. His physical condition has been much improved for the last twenty years. His spiritual condition is receiving some considerable attention from some quarters—with a strict guard upon his intellectual condition. We, who profess to wish their emancipation, are teaching them, as far as we can within limits of law—some few go beyond it—and we are aiming to treat them kindly.

them kindly.

We look to Liberia as the best home for them; but we do not prohibit any other, to which they would wish to go or stay. We here propose to those who favor the Liberian scheme for abolishing slavery, (of which we think most for abolishing slavery, (of which we think most highly,) to let us see them put it in practice. Let them go immediately to work, and teach them, prepare them for Liberia, and send them away. Then we will believe in their sincerity. But, alas! while we can see from one of our broadest streets, suspended from the tops of the houses, across the street, a pennon, bearing in large letters this inscription—"Talbot's Slave Depot"—with the lower floor filled with men and women for sale—specimens of with men and women for sale-specimens of which these victims now com will send down more slaves for Talbot, than free men for Liberia. We will ask Christians, politicians, mothers,

light of day.

From stronger bands o'er freemen east His grace and power can save,

And in one glorious freedom join the Master and the Slave;

Twine round the banner of the cross the clive branch of peace,

And while one soul in bondage lies, let not our labors cease.

What matter c'en through fruitless toil should all our years employ,

When every ransomed soul awakes new hymns of heavenly joy?

The sowers, at the harvest home, the reapers' gladness share;

While some must finish here the work, some swell the anthem there; ers, how you would feel, to have a promising daughter of fifteen taken from you, and, when asked, "Where is she?" to be unable to say more than, "I don't know! After Master Tom more than, "I don't know! After Master Tom took her away, he says he put her in the 'trader's yard,' and doesn't know where she was sold. I expect to Red river." Or how would you feel, when the "negro trader" in Kentucky was gathering up his gang for the New Orleans market, to be put in it at a few hours' notice—to leave a little child or children—chained, if you resisted?

ou resisted?
Such things are not the alleged fictions of Uncle Tom's Cabin. They are undeniable truths! and because they are truths, we ask

I love the principles for which we fought yours! I love our Declaration of Independence! I love our Constitution! but I do most deeply regret the clause (that was most reluctantly inserted by some of its framers) that has led to exacting the peund of flesh! Our aspiration for our country are, to see it stand out to the nations of the world a bright example of republican principles—which are Christian principles—untarnished by the foul blot of slavery With such stamina to breast a foe, and such appliances as our industrious population have gathered up of wealth, intelligence, science, and intellectual vigor, spiced strongly with Anglo-American patriotism, it may proudly defy any of the monarchies of Europe that might wish to destroy it.

ight wish to destroy it.
The retort, to look at home and take care of The retort, to look at home and take care of your own poor—with which animadversions on your address to us so copiously abound—might have been more courteously said; notwithstanding, it deserves attention. I am quite willing to think that, individually, you do so; but for your Government, ladies, I do not feel so charitably disposed: that is grasping, oppressive, conservative; guarding every avenue to wealth and power for one class, regardless of another; shrinking from giving any aid to struggling nations for freedom, though feelingly appealed to; supporting expensive armies out of the labor of the poor, with the bayonet ready to stop their meuths, should they complain too loudly; crippling the industrious classes by taxation, in whose keeping is the wealth of the kingdom, if they knew it, for labor is the capital of the kingdom; tacking on tariff after tariff, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; and last, though not least, is the church monopoly. But, amidst all this mass of Parliamentary action for maintaining aristocratic power, there is one redeeming trait; you have made the individual fees. for maintaining aristocratic power, there is one redeeming trait: you have made the indi-vidual free; for there is an individuality in the

vidual free; for there is an individuality in the act of one man's making another man his property, and using him as such, to all intents and purposes, that marks it distinctly, and attaches to it the just opprobrium of meanness, selfishness, cruelty, and injustice.

In an extract from our new President's inaugural address, I see he is determined to support the "Southern right," and cohsiders the "Compromise" a silencer of all further agitation. Farewell, then, to all hopes from the political world for the poor slave! But we will pick up courage, and not despair. We will turn our strength where man's determinations can be overruled. To this Almighty Power we will with confidence appeal. His wondercan be overruled. To this Almighty Power we will with confidence appeal. His wonderworking ways bring out wonderful results. The political defenders of slavery, in their zeal to strengthen and extend it, may be permitted to make some political mistake, that will operate in the same way that the annexation of Texas has done. The great champion of slavery (Calhoun) said, in a letter to Mr. King, our Minister at Paris, that "Texas must be annexed, or our Southern institution must fall." It was annexed, to the deep sorrow of many a well-wisher to the slave. The annexation question arose, "Slavery there, or no slavery?". This question brought out fairly before the This question brought out fairly before the public the discussion of its merits, which had cost the defenders of slavery years of hard struggling to keep down. Twistings, turnings, throwing under the table petitions, and all sorts of Congressional expedients, were resorted to for that object. Discussion, once afloat, with its rampant threatenings, found its partial quietus in the celebrated "Compromise," which gave back the escaped slave to bondage, and which, President Pierce thinks, ought to silence all further agitation on the subject.

We are not yet ready to think that we are in as deplorable a condition of sin and wretchedness as the Israelites were when Josiah said of them, "None calleth for justice, nor any

of them, "None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth." We will yet call for jus-

And now, ladies, we will make an appeal to you. It is for your intercession that we, our husbands, fathers, and brothers, may all be directed so to think, on this great question of African slavery, as God would have us to think, in reference to your own country, where many things exist that we are unwilling to think that you approve of, we will most unite with you in the same petition.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

THE CASE OF ONESIMUS.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: As Onesimus has been dragged into the Halls of Congress by an honorable member, will you allow me to plead his cause? Onesimus was the brother or servant of Philemon, perhaps both. For some reason he left his master's service, and went to Rome. There he was taken into the service of the Apostle Paul, and conducted so well, that he gained the confidence and secured the affection of that venerable man. Having occasion to send to the church at Colosse, the Apostle employed Tychicus, a beloved brother, and faithful minister, with Onesimus, a faithful and beloved brother, and a member of the church in that city, to transact his business Col. iv, 7-9. It would seem, that when this delegation appeared at Colosse, Philemon took exceptions, and charged Onesimus with wrong doing while in his employ. There was a difficulty, and the church could not settle it. Onesimus returned to Rome, and the Apostle would gladly have retained him about his person; gladly have retained him about his person; but he knew that Philemon's feelings were disturbed, and that he claimed some compensation for a debt contracted, or loss he had sustained, and he resolved to have this difficulty settled. Accordingly he prepared a letter for Philemon, and directed Onesimus to return to Colosse with it. In this epistle he highly commends Onesimus, indirect demned Philemon for not receiving O receive him now, not as a servant, but as a brother beloved, both in the flesh and in the Lord. Paul appeal to them with all the tenderness and affection of an aged Apostle. "I beseech thee, for my son Onesimus, whom I have sent again. Thou therefore receive him, that is, mine own done, but above a servant. a brother beloved."

The point to be gained was to induce Phile

The point to be gained was to induce Philemon to receive and treat Onesimus as a brother beloved, both in the flesh and in the Lord. On this point Paul is explicit and mandatory. The language is imperative, and admitted of no evacion. This is the pith of the whole epistle, and shows beyond all dispute that Paul would not allow Philemon, under any pretence, to receive and treat his brother Onesimus as a respect. Philemon must re-

A club of three subscribers, one of who A club of three are \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a c-py of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be months; a club of five, two of whom may be ald ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a slub of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year. Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts nay be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is two dollars a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber, by their kindness, gets his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

The following named gentlemen are authorised gents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Soston:
Lewis J. Bates, 48 Beekman street, New York.
William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila.
G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

Mr. Goodloe's book was not handed to the Mr. Goodloe's book was not handled printer previous to Dr. Bailey's departure, which will account for the non-appearance of a portion of it in this number of the Era. Its publication will be resumed next week.

We learn from New York that Dr. BAILEY and his lady sailed in the Baltic on Saturday. in good health and spirits.

NEGRO INTELLECT. - ELLIS AND DOUGLASS, Chambers' Journal thinks it finds, in th

that parallels and justifies Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom. We see little or nothing of correspondence between these respective instances of hisceived its teachings in perfect simplicity of heart, without compromise or accommo put the practicability of its precepts to the proof of experience, illustrated its divine morality in his life, and died in the strength and for the sake of its truth. The Rev. H. W. Ellis was also a slave, of pure African blood, (his grandfather was an imported Mandingo,) of good repute for piety, very patient and persistent in spirit and purpose under such disabilities as his condition imposed, but without any strong marks of the religious enthusiast or moral hero in his history. He is a prodigy of learning; but we see none of the points which make Uncle Tom a problem or pattern, according as thinkers have more or less faith in his possibility. For our own part, he is a very real personage to us; and, moreover, not nearly so tion seldom presents such characters, but they are frequent, and even familiar, in experience, if we had but the insight to discern them. They abound among women and slaves. Thousands of such lives are passing unrecognised. and their deaths are unhappily lost to the use of which they are capable, because the observers will not and cannot know them. We do not think it too much to say that every family affords an example, at least once in a century; for Christianity is not an impracticable thing. When all the early deaths which we witness are accounted for, and our own agency in them is understood, Uncle Tom will not be so singular as he is now to our stupidity of head and heart. It is in the family, where love and the sense of duty hold so strong a rule, that the patience and faith of the saints is most manifest. The slave, where he has the moral and physical temperament of Uncle Tom, is, in effect, of the family, and has his whole life governed by its sentiment. If he had been pre-sented as the devotee of a doctrine, the public missionary of a faith, and had voluntarily dedicated his life and at last sacrificed it for the world, receiving his death at the hand of strangers, he would have been that truly wonderful

and rarest of men, a Christian martyr. We do not write him down commonplace, but it is sad to know that he is regarded as so wonderful and so worthy that his possibility is generally doubted. The sympathy which his story awakens would be still more serviceable to humanity if it were applied as widely as is required, to correct the wrongs and mitigate the sufferings of common life. The Book is making the tour of the world. By the time it shall be "known and read of all men," somebody will be found to explain it deeper, it may be, even than its own author comprehends it. We ven-ture to predict that a different style of heroism will be demanded, before the black race shall be redeemed from chattel slavery in this country. Patient and pious endurance is not the sort of metal that blunts the edge of tyranny;

an allowable or promising scheme of self-emancipation for our slaves. Ellis and Douglass, and their like, are more nearly the pattern men after which the caste may be moulded

The story of Mr. Ellis, as it is gathered from

authentic documents by Chambers' Journal, presents such points as these. He was born in ittsylvania county, Virginia, and was sold, first into Tennessee, and afterwards into Ala-bama. At the age of nine years he formed the purpose of learning to read, principally in order that he might be able to peruse the Bible. He had observed that ministers, in aching, always read from the Bible, and oke of it as being the Wond or God. The Word of God! The idea made a vivid impression upon him-such, doubtless, as we rember to have felt in our own childhood, when we first encountered the amazing declaration, in the Book of Job, that "God answered him out of the whirlwind, and said." It might well arouse a thoughtful boy to such exertion as would open the wonders of such a book to his eyes. The lad had the matter of a great manhood in him. He had the susceptibility of genius, and against such there is no law and no iment. At twenty-five he was still a slave, and laboring for his master at the trade of s cipally on religious subjects; something in these readings put him upon the study of the Latin language. He had no regular instruc-tion, but received, it is stated, "some little as-

Presbytery, as a candidate for clerical orders, and was afterwards ordained by the Synod of Alabama. His examination was eminently satisfactory. At this time, the notice states that I twould be better for them and for the world, satisfactory. At this time, the notice states that his wife, about his own age, could read; his son, about seventeen, could read and write, and son, about seventeen, could read and write, and world's standard of requirement, than content world, so the destruction of Moscow, the most heroic way of five—yeas, 114; nays, 119; absent son, about seventeen, could read and write, and had made some progress in the study of arithmetic, geography, and other branches of school learning. The daughter, eleven years old, had just commenced learning to read. The opportunities of the children were only such as the pasual intervals of their own and their father's religion of the Cross, beyond any other, emanlabor afforded them. The whole family was purchased by the two Synods, for \$2,500; and it is often only the worship of sorrow; and in March, 1847, they went, with a party of emigrants to the colony of Liberia. In 1848, Mr. Ellis was pastor of a Presbyterian congre- live by. Douglass has the worthier apprehen- the Union's adoration of Russian des gation in Monrovia. He was then studying a thousand martyrs of the plantation. the languages of two tribes of the natives, in order to preach to them in their own tongue. He had visited the Mandingo country, in which he was claimed as a countryman. In a letter to an American friend, he describes thes people. They are Mohammedans, and some of heir priests are intelligent—capable of read-

ing Hebrew, when written in the Arabic character. In 1850, he says, in answer to certain inquiries propounded to him by a gentleman of Alabama: "The children of Liberia are exactly like the white children in America; and, a this part of our community have the best op portunity to equal the corresponding part is America, their equality can be better seen Remarkable as white children in America are old persons (slaves) had not the opportunity of seeing much of it where we came from; so that many think our children have more pene- perpetuate their friendly relations by the same lis a living character and an actual history trating minds than those of America. This supposition arose out of the above mentioned | their intercourse in times past." "It was the circumstance; but it is not well founded. The dream," says our editorial mediator between fact is, if there be any difference, it is in this: light and darkness, "of the Persian mythology, toric and fictitions renown. Uncle Tom is a Perhaps the Liberia children learn as fast, if that the spirits of good and evil waged a perslave, of unmixed African blood, who learned, not faster, for the first few years; but it may petual struggle for the ascendency over man; "somehow or other," to read the Bible, re- be that the young Americans continue their and he might have added, that it was the vision mental improvement the longest. I think- of St. John the Revelator, that "Michael and hough there may be circumstances by which his angels fought with the Dragon and his anwe shall be able, after a while, to account bet- gels," and of the inspired authors of the Christer for the facts just alluded to-I think it nost probable that the lambs stop eating beause the shepherds get out of corn.'

Mr. Ellis was between thirty and forty years age when he was appointed missionary to Africa; and his remarkable attainments in anguages, and very clever progress in literaare and theology, had all been made before that period, in such leisure as the life of slave mechanic allowed him

Of his examination at the Presbytery, a con etent witness says: "I believe I utter the sentiments of the whole Presbytery, and of a large to the ministry; for sound, consistent, scriptural views of the leading doctrines of the Gospel, few candidates for the office have been nown to equal him. He read a sermon of his own composition, correct in language, forcible style, logical in argument, and abounding in ertinent quotations from the Bible. All this oked strange, incredible, from one who had een all his life a slave, with none but the ordiary privileges of a slave."

Of his quality as a blacksmith, his money alue as a slave, the general treatment expericed from his several masters, and his feelings and opinions about the institution, nothing only as saying that he "strove to make himself ounselled all his brethren to submission." What else he counsels, or would counsel if he we have no information. Expatriated as he is. the heathen of Africa, it is of little conseapacity of the black man for the culture and he fashion pattern of a man, he gets too big for his shackles, and bursts them. Skill as a echanic, and attainments in scholarship, both tend alike, though in unequal degree, to eman cipation. They are available in the assertion manhood, and the vindication of its rights. Piety, as in the case of Uncle Tom, and apparently in that of the Reverend Ellis, is capable of being prostituted in the service of slavery. Because it acts upon the life mainly as a sentiment, it can be perverted into a sort of spirit-ual and moral handcuff, and made to answer the master as a restraint upon natural liberty. Ellis, his wife, and two children, were purchased for \$2,500. This may have been much below their market value. When every slave in Virginia is really worth \$5,000 in available aculties for the world's work and use, they will own themselves, and the system will be at an end by a clear financial necessity. That man is too cheap for a freeman who can be raised for much less than \$1,000. The animal can be held in bondage easily enough, and, while he remains so, neither law nor gospel can emancipate him in fact; but when his eduational enhancement will rent for three or four hundred a year, he is free by the sheer force of his acquired manhood.

Beyond all measure, therefore, we regard Mr Ellis as a better case for the freedom of his race than any Uncle Tom that the South can produce, or Mrs. Stowe can imagine. Her hero is a model slave, and will answer as a safe preedent and example on the plantation. Read the light of our example! husiast among them, that nature made nobl

caped alive. He also, in a most eminent sense, was fitter to be a man than a clave, and it was not in Southern law, Northern prejudice, or sentimental gospel, to crush the soul out of him.

Cut Uncle Tom out of the Cabin, and his story

Cut Uncle Tom out of the Cabin, and his story might be read to a clave insurrection, instead of the riot act; but a speech or a look from Douglass would have a very different effect. It will be long before the life and adventures of he latter will get as free circulation in the

mate considerations. Genius finds its motives and ends in itself. After acquiring some knowledge of Latin, he undertook the study of Greek, and subsequently of Hebrew. He was all this while a slave, and regularly at work at his on natural science and moral philosophy, but his reading was chiefly confined to religious books—such as Dwight, Dick, and Boston.

In 1846, the two Synods of Alabama and Mississippi combined to purchase his fracdom.

Saries, not one approaches that delivered before butchering 500,000 of her patriotic defenders. Suwarrow is remembered for the slaughter of 30,000 of the citizens of Warsaw, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood; and Kosciusko had an urfortunate experience of the genius and power of "our ancient and steadfast friend." In 1832, Poland was again "re-annexed" to Russia, and declared by an ukase of the world, upon a full hearing." will approve the amendment. Let it be made accordingly. Mississippi combined to purchase his freedom, and that of his family, (a wife and two chil-natural noblemen of the race. We have vicdren,) with the view of sending him to Africa, under the care of the American Board of Missions. He was introduced at the Tuscalossa ration for invincible magnanimity. It is the

cipates the life from the control of earth, but of Washington! because it serves so well to die by, men are but

THE LASH AND THE KNOUT.

"What communion hath light with darkness What part hath he that believeth with an infidel?"

St. Paul may have thought that he had dead-locked the compromisers of his day, who proposed to yoke diametrical opposites in the bonds of matrimony; but the editor of the Daily Union finds no difficulty at all in the nist principles; but their relations have ever been of the most amicable kind. * * * And we have every reason to believe that the and justification, and in condition to sustain United States and Russia will consolidate and every specious falsehood upon which despotisi just and pacific policy which has regulated tian system generally, that the devil is an active and uncompromising enemy of God and man; but, continues the Union, demonstrating the historical and practical harmony of Despotism and Democracy, "President Jackson, in an official message, spoke of Russia as 'our ancient and steadfast friend.' Mr. Jefferson, radical Democrat as he was, enjoyed and reciprocated the ardent esteem of the Emperor Alexander; and, strange as it may seem to theorists of the 'Ormuzd and Ahriman school this chivalrous Emperor entertained an admiration for American institutions." The assembly present, when I say, that for preci- chivalric institutions, doubtless; for the insion on the details of religious experience; for stance given in proof is that "it was by his indemnity for the slaves which were kidnapped by the British in the last war."

The article is written to controvert the doctring of a book entitled the "War of Ormuzd and Ahriman," "in which the author affects to regard the United States and Russia as the respective champions of the principle of Liberty and the principle of Despotism, and to foresee in the distant future a mighty and decisive conflict between these puissant combatants in the great drama of human history." This fundamental idea of the book is pro-

Another idea, not confined to the author unriven in the notice before us. He is quoted der review, but quite common among the enthusiasts of freedom and democratic theorists, agreeable and happy in this condition, and such as the author of the Declaration of Independence and its disciples all over the world, is treated as an equal absurdity; to wit, that were absolutely free in his position and office, "the theoretical perfection of governmental principles implies their practical fitness for and bound to the service of the pulpit among man in every condition." The notion that all men are created free and equal is only quence what he thinks or says upon the sub- an empty rhetorical flourish; for, "persons ect of slavery; his life is full enough of in- who reason in this way may regard the Govtruction to answer for him. He is another ernment of Russia as an unmixed evil, but, and a most unequivocal demonstration of the when we consider the peculiar condition, (that is, their actual enslavement,) and wants of the ditions of high civilization; and a plain Russian people, (their need of masters,) and proof, moreover, that when a slave comes up to their aggregate of individual and national happiness, (being, like other peculiar people, better off than if they were free,) we well conclude that they are not so much the victims of oppression as such writers as the author of 'Ormuzd and Ahriman' would represent."

Again, in so many words, direct and un qualified, we have it laid down, for every needed application of the principle, that "the Government of Russia may be a despotism, (the may be is always used, either to soften the severity of the epithet, or to express the editor's indifference about the fact in any such case, and for that reason abhorrent to the notions (another bitter-sweet expression,) of republicans; but its effect upon the subject people establishes its fitness for them." Take that, Messrs. Kossuth, Mazzini, Blum, Meagher, and Uncle Tom; and recollect that it is a legal and logical presumption of the Democratic code that every man born in bondage is rightfully a slave, and that the Declaration of Independ ence is not a general "freedom paper" for every man who chooses to claim the inalienable rights which it avouches. It is not the mission of republican America to countenance and encourage the struggling nations of the earth in their rebellions against despotism, either by opinion or intervention, but to fra-ternize with "chivalric Emperors," and "consolidate and perpetuate our friendly relations with them," at least, until they are overturned and then, to claim the glory of spreading the blessings of civil and religious liberty by

The Russian Government is glorified oracle of Democracy for the colossal growth and poetical, will be inspired with the spirit of of its territory within the last century; for the and for years entertained the religion of submission; but, happily, he apostatized, and escaped alive. He also in a most of the Old World; for the "energy of will, honesty of purpose, and force of genius"
of its Autocrats; and, generally, for all its succaped alive. He also in a most of the last caped.

preast of the editor by a review of the Russian successes in arms and diplomacy, while it has

ter pretty well settled, as well as a fame

mate considerations. Genius finds its motives saries, not one approaches that delivered before lant nation to Austria and Prussia, after fore she consents to re-purchase the jewel of a display of unconquerable patriotism which history records!" Bunker Hill, Concord, Lexington, and Yorktown, stand colipsed in the House of no less than 60 votes. From the relight of that great conflagration, and the marks of the Commonwealth, we infer that the Northern Alexander overshadows the renown

> Not a few of our exchanges contain protests and disavowals by followers of the dor sion of it, and we would not exchange him for and the Opposition prints are out upon it in full cry. Some of them profess to doubt that it

speaks "by authority" of the Administration, and others call upon President Pierce and his Cabinet to repudiate the organ, and relieve themselves of the responsibility which results from the involvement of their present relations We trust that the Government will take early measures to escape from the implied endorse

Such things have been said too often way of such nuptials. In his leader of the ready; some things have been done, and others 19th of May, which we copied in last week's left undone, that look too much like the prac-Era, he says, "The Governments of Russia tical adoption of these doctrines, to allow us to and the United States are based upon antago- look upon their open avowal without apprehension of serious mischief. Besides, the existence of Slavery among us, requiring defence rests, gives an alarming aid to the progress of

an erroneous philosophy. Five years ago, John C. Calhoun was pernitted, almost without dissent to say in the enate of the United States, that there is not are created free and equal. Another Carolinian authority declared before the world that Slavery is the corner-stone of republican institutions. Seather that a Christian, of the highest style, standing side by side with Wilberforce and Mrs. Hannah More, leads the reader by the hand through the habitations of cruelty that lie before our tions. Southern Churchianity, with no little ncurrence from the affiliated divinity of the wo great political parties of the country have eccently merged all their differences for the with them.

"I durst affirm, that if his Satanic majesty "I durst affirm, that if his Satanic majesty he would confess sake of maintaining the monstrous fallacy in the Administration of our Government; the owers that be are pledged to it; and threeourths of the educational agencies of the ountry are openly on the side of the prin-

onfession, and confronted with a justification. blasphemy. There is mischief in the utterance of a profane thought, that greatly transcends that of merely entertaining but hiding it. Hypocrisy pays some tribute to the mask which wears; and it is a bad day for our country when the official mouth-piece of its Government may openly assail the principles upon which it is founded.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ETC.

In another column will be found the list foreign appointments made by the new Adninistration. Some of the appointees, it is unlerstood, will decline. The names, with some xceptions, are those of men heretofore unknown to fame in the political world, though we hope they will worthily represent the people of the United States in the countries to which they are accredited. The Evening Post emarks, with much naivete that the President could hardly have chosen an equal number of rominent men, whose absence would be less eriously felt than those whose names" are on this list. This is rather a left-handed compli-

We are pleased to see that the press is speak-

ng out on the subject of the servility and unkeyism displayed by our representatives at foreign courts, in conforming to the court tiquette prescribed by despotic powers. The court-dress is a tawdry uniform, a relic of a barbarous age, which the representatives of the sovereignty of the people will honor their country more by ceasing to wear than by its display. The appointees of the last Administration exhib ited sufficient contempt for the people, without aping the court-dress of effete and worn-out parchies. The Tribune calls upon the Pres ident to reform all this, and to issue a strict or der to all our functionaries abroad, forbidding them to wear liveries on public and official occasions. Such an order would meet with the plaudits of the people, who are justly proud of the example of Franklin at the French court, in refusing to wear a prescribed uniform. Our Government exhibits republican simplicity at nome—the President dresses like any other citzen-why should not the same simplicity characterise the dresses of our representation foreign courts? Let it been seen abroad as well as at home that our officials are not dependent upon their dress for their influence and thus will our country receive the respec and esteem of foreigners. THE MISSISSIPPI FREE TRADER, publishe

at Natchez, has for its motto, "Hearts resolved and hands prepared, the blessings they enjoy to guard." In its issue of the 10th ine has an article upon Mexico, in which the editor says that, "It was a dreadful mistake both for Mexico and this country, that the opportuwar, was not used to seize the whole country. and poetical, will be inspired with the spirit of self-sacrifice and submission. They will be fit for alavery, as well as for heaven. Mr. Ellis was not fit for a slave, and could not be kept one.

or its territory within the has century; for the stability and efficiency of its rule over its own In another article, upon the repudiation of the subjects; for their contentment under its absolutism; for its preponderance among the Powers of the Old World; for the "energy of leans Bulletin," to go to work and make provision for the redemption of the bonds, in order that, by a renewed credit abroad, we should comes in the history of the last century; more- be able to borrow money, to help the building of the New Orleans and Northern Railroad first, because the people of the State in 1841 not binding upon them; and second, because uccesses in arms and diplomacy, while it has sissippi, but of Louisiana and New Orleans striding over the continent, from one acan in will have the effect of draining the whole length of the State into New Orleans." Such tion of the State's credit abroad, is not a suffi Depending upon the Tribune for our information, we are free to declare that, of all the speeches made at the late New York anniver-

"Can storied urn or animated bust," O'errule the justice of the coming age? The Massachusetts Legislature has a reso

Senate has not yet acted upon the resolution The honors of Mr. Webster's life had the same character; they rested upon minorities and were very expensive. We think that the subject ought to be referred to posterity. They will reconsider this third reading at any rate, and they might consider the marble an impernence, when they come to make up a just

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AT THE SOUTH.

The book of Mrs. Stowe is still doing its work as a missionary of Christianity and Hunanity. It is read at the South, and indications multiply of its good influence. The Atalanta (Georgia) Republican comments on its fairness, and says, "The book has more of the spirit of the missionary than of the abolitionat." A correspondent of the New York Even ing Post, under date of "_____ Alabams May 8th," writes:

May 8th," writes:

"I have just finished a perusal of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' I read every word to my wife. I will not attempt to describe to yon her feelings. She is an Alabamian; I, a Virginian, by birth. We are slaveholders. The moment the steamer with George Harris and Eliza his wife touched the Canada shore, three shouts for liberty to the tous of our reference.

erty, to the tops of our voices, rent the air.

"Every man, woman, and child, white an black, in the Southern States, can hear test mony to the truth of the portrait which Mrs. Stowe, God bless her! has drawn of slavery. eyes. He or she can then draw a contrast t oncurrence from the affiliated divinity of the North, defends oppression by the Bible; the who was some years since a near neighbor of mine, who owned a little negro girl. She would heat the tongs, and pull the flesh off her body

were put upon his voir dire, he would confess that slavery is one of the works of the devil which Christ was manifested in the flesh to

The Christian Advocate published at San Francisco, California, offers a copy of Uncle The friends of universal freedom have long Tom's Cabin to every new subscriber to the of adversaries, and we have no fears but that een in the habit of driving home the doo- Advocate, whereupon the wrath of the editor of trines of the Union as the legitimate issue of the Democratic State Journal is fiercely kindled bors shall conduce to the advancement and our system of Chattel Slavery; but we feel at this outrage upon public sentiment, and establishment of the cause of God and Truth. nothing of triumph in the demonstration of their reasonings. It was better to have the "cannot speak upon the subject with patience," venture the assertion that the author of the article in the Journal is a Northern man. *

FREE DEMOCRACY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Potter County .- A mass meeting was held at Coudersport on the 17th May, and elected H. . Olmstead and John S. Mann as delegates to the State Convention.

An Executive Committee of seven was che sen, for the purpose of calling meetings, distributing documents, and perfecting organization, viz : John S. Mann, Chairman : W. C. Butterworth, H. S. Heath, J. B. Wentworth, A. F. Jones, M. Ostrander, and N. Clark.

Suitable resolutions were adopted.

Allegheny County .- A convention was held at the court-house, at Pittsburgh, on the 26th May, and organized by electing Aaron Floyd President; Chas. W. Benny and James Reed, Vice Presidents; and Wm. E. Stevenson and James Colin, Secretaries. Neville B. Craig and twelve others were appointed delegates to the State Convention, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the principles avowed by the National, State, and County Conentions of 1852; and, under the banner they cast to the breeze, will fight on and fight ever for Free Men, Free Land, Free Speech, Free Schools, and a Free Press; and in opposition to physical and religious Slavery, Land Mo-nopoly, Gag Laws, and all other devices for ion of mankind.

The Convention proceeded to nominate county ticket, when the following were nomi-

For President Judge of District Court-Thou A. McConnell.

For State Senate—Wm. E. Stevenson.

For Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. M. Shinn.

For Assembly—Aaron Floyd, Bruce Tracey,

Wm. P. Ferree, Chas. W. Benny, A. H. Burns.

For Commissioner—Edward Allen.

For Auditor—James Swisshelm.

The Convention recommended liberal riptions to Facts for the People, and such weekly publications in Allegheny county as are friendly to Free Democracy.

Crawford County.-The Free Democracy of this county have nominated the following

Assembly—Leonard Reed, Howell Powell Associate Judge—John Gould; Commissioner—Sylvester Wilder; Treasurer—Thomas S. Min Beaver County.-The Free Dem

at New Brighton on the 24th May. John Watson presided; J. P. Reed, Secretary. Jos. Smith, Thos. Barker, James Wilson, and Silas Merrick, were chosen delegates to the State

A resolution, that the organisation of the Free Democracy, although regarded as "un-healthy," still retains sufficient vitality to be at the polls in October next, was passed. Dauphin County.—A County Convention wa

eld at Harrisburg, May 26. Dr. Wm. Hartze presided. Suitable resolutions were adopted an Executive Committee was appointed, and the following named delegates to the State Convention, which was to meet at Harrisburgh

Charles C. Rawn, Mordecai McKinney, Dr. Wm. Houtze, Myron T. Hughson, Dr. Jacob G. Wiestling, Dr. Wm. W. Rutherford, Jos. Gray, Archibald Wieting.

Our friends in Pennsylvania are organizing for the work, and we trust that they will be successful. An effort is also being made to es-

ablish an organ of the Free Democracy at the ppointed Col. J. G. Berret Postmaster of this

sity. New appointments have been made in the Patent Office, in place of nine clerks, re-

LITERARY NOTICES LLOBERTE'S HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION IN

Brain. Three volumes in one. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne.

This is one of the cheap editions, which have little attraction to us to buy; but we are glad hat this book is issued in this cheap form, that t may be had by those to whom the larger edition would be, from its cost, a sealed book Llorente's History ought to be read by the Protestant and Catholic citizens of this counry: for it is certain that, should the priests of Rome ever obtain the ascendency in this comtry, the Inquisition would be introduced to in duce that conformity for which—so says the Shepherd of the Valley," so says Brownson in his Quarterly Review-the church is bound to labor, and, at all hazards, secure.

THE HISTORY OF THE REPORMATION OF THE SIX New York: Carter & Brothers. One volume—containing volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5—pp. 867. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

This last volume (volume five) has been long ooked for. It has been long delayed. The subject treated of in these pages is the History of the Church of Christ in Great Britain, and it is brought down to the death of Cardinal Wolsey. It would have been more satisfactory to have had the History of the Reformation in England completed; but it is a matter of ex reme delicacy for a foreigner to write the reigious history of England, and the lower down the narrative comes, the more likely is it to be mpugned by rival sects and church establish ments. In style, this volume is equal to those which have preceded it. It is lively, and full of anecdote. No one but Macaulay has approached D'Aubigné in imparting dramatic aterest to the historic page. We hope all Protestants will deem it a duty to be familiar with this History of the Reformation.

THE MARTYRS, HEROES, AND BARDS, OF THE SCO TISH COVENANT. By George Gilfillan. N. York Carter & Brothers. 1 vol., pp. 264. For sale h

The history of the Covenant and Covenant ers has been made familiar to all the world by the genius of Sir Walter Scott : but his narrative has never satisfied "the children of the Covenant;" and we have here the sober tale told by one who regards this Covenant as the corner-stone of his country's greatness, and the contest by which it was upheld and maintained as one of the most glorious, in its principles and results, the world has ever witnessed.

On MIRACLES. By Ralph Wardlaw, D. D. N. York Carter & Brothers. 1 vol., pp. 295. For sale a

This work is seasonable. It is not a new thing for miracles to be questioned, but there are new ways of doing this; and if the argu ments of Hume are forever settled, those of Strauss, and other rationalists of the present day, are to be met, as they have been, most successfully, by Neander and other great theoogians, in Germany and out of Germany. And Doctor Wardlaw has devoted the concluding chapter of this work to these new doubts of these latest of skeptics. The Christian religion has heretofore triumphed over all the assaults champions will always be at hand, whose la

Delineated. By John Angell James. New York Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyn Washington, D. C.

Mr. James is one of the most popular writers pon subjects illustrative of practical piety. This work is founded upon the homiletical writings of Doctor Manton, one of the great divines ejected from the pulpit in 1662, for non-conformity to the Church of England. In this work Mr. James has sought to present the great principle of Spiritual Life. There is such a thing; and without it, all profession of religion is mere matter of taste and sentiment We hope this work may equal in popularity those from his pen heretofore reprinted in this country. It merits a wider circulation than any one of its predecessors, for it is a work of greater power and of greater moment.

THE KATHAYAN SLAVE, and other Papers connected with Missionary Life. By Emily Judson. Boston Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

The sufferings and sorrows of Mrs. Judson have detracted none of the warm-heartednes sweetness, and geniality, which everybody used to love in Fanny Forrester ; but the scope of her vision seems to have widened under her Indian experience. The charming vivacity, the peculiar lightness and gaiety of spirit, which used to mingle with the pathos of her stories, is now made subservient, if it is not wholly sacrificed, to the more serious and weightier elements of her nature; still, she is essentially the same now as then, only stronger and more earnest in degree. The volume b fore us is composed of essays, stories, and poems-all, as stated in the title, descriptive of or relating to, her missionary life. Some of the first are replies to review and newspaper strictures upon the policy of foreign missions, and are forcible and pungent, if not strictly logical, arguments in favor of the system. The poem and stories bespeak a vigorous activity of the old characteristics: there is a pleading pathos ruuning through some of them, which one's heart cannot close itself against.

THE LION'S SKIN, and THE LOVER HUNT. By Chas Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

A pair of lively, piquant stories, partaking largely, in subject and treatment, of the spirit of the land in which they are located. The first eleverly illustrates the distinctions be tween bravado, courage, and temerity. The second shows up the Parisian consequences a marriage between a studious, thoughtful man, and a young, beautiful, and frivolous woman; and shows, also, how such consequen may be circumvented: provided the parties possess as much heart, wit, and good sense, as our hero and heroine.

THOUGHTS ON THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS. By Mo For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. The "Thoughts" which compose this little volume are the result of the author's experien as a teacher, and evidence sound sense, earnest feeling, and a true desire to remedy the present imperfect and inadequate system of education, which custom has established for girls.

HONE SCENES. A Family Story. By Aman Weston. Syracuse: L. C. Matlack. A simple, unpretending little story, trating, with more earnestness and feeling than art, a series of every-day domestic scen Many of the pictures are naturally and hap pily drawn, but the chief merit of the book is

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. April, 1853. Fo

Article 1 furnishes a pleasant feast for antiquaries, being an elaborate review of the his tory of the ancient barony of Castle Combe, at compiled by George Poulett Scrope, M. P., the resent heritor, from the original manuscript; article 2 is a dissertation upon the varieties

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It treats plainly and simply, yet scientifically, upon the multitudinous types of disease and deformity that are daily to be met with everywhere. The author has for years been distinguished in New York for his successful treatment of nervous diseases, by the application of ment of nervous diseases, by the application of electro-galvanism; and a large portion of this volume is devoted to a record of his experience.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE. May, 1853. until Monday. New York : D. Appleton & Co.

The present number maintains the high reputation which this magazine has held from

Register, in the following paragraph, indicates the disreputable means sometimes resorted to by book publishers to make money: UNCLE SAM'S EMANCIPATION, and other sketches.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Another Slave Case—Outrageous Interference— Particulars of the Case. NEW YORK, May 26, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

You will have noticed, in telegraphic despatches and other shapes, the usual number of contradictory statements of the progress of the last and the most infamous, in some of its phases, of all the "slave cases" that have ever found their way into the courts of this

Trainer, of Mobile, Alabama, had been taken from that city by a woman named Rose Cooper, alias Rose Porter, and brought on to this city under pretence of going to California, far away from home and friends. The despatch, speaking by authority of the distracted father, through Dr. Brisbane, further authorized legal proceedings for the recovery of the child. Mr. Tappan, prompted by his well-known benevolence, and stimulated by his characteristic zeal, at once procured the legal aid of Hon. Erastus D. Culver, as counsel. An application for the D. Culver, as counsel. An application for the writ of habeas corpus was promptly made by Jacob R. Gibbs, an intelligent and highly discful colored man of this city, as the child's next friend. It was granted by Judge Duer, of the Superior Court; and in pursuance thereof, the child was sought in the retreat of Rose Porter, at a notorious house in Mercer street, (since proven to be a fitting receptacle for one who has been confessed to be a prostitute,) and produced in court, together with said Rose, for

igner that person the right, legitimately, to claim the custody of the child.

On the other hand, it was contended that the father, who is a free man, has the right to the custody of the child, and that he has been lilegally and unjustly deprived thereof. And who would doubt this, in view of the confession of freedom made, and in the absence of apprentice's indentures, or other legal evidence, not pretended to exist, showing to the contrary, as required by the laws of the most proslavery of the slaveholding States, within your correspondent's knowledge of the generally provalent laws covering the case at issue! And yet this barefaced claim to unnatural, as well as unauthorized, custody, pretendedly based on the voiltion of an ignorant, slavery-schooled child like this, is kept alive, from day to day, and gravely entertained by a learned judge, and a lawyer claiming respectability in the profession, and in public life, have been found in the person of a talented frishman of the name of Brady, to defend so monstrous a position—and not only so, but to browbeat and bector over his unhallowed job, in a way and to an extent which leads one to wonder what kind of pay there could have been promised, sub-Rose, or otherwise, enflicient to keep laim in the harness during such a cirve in the chariot of distorted and prostituted law! A specimen of this gentleman's branch has been offered in a reply he dared to make to a verance of the first to secure its repeal.

Mas. Stowe at States, and the previous the first bistricts, Bayly and to an extent which leads one to wonder what kind of pay there could have been promised, sub-Rose, or otherwise, enflicient to keep laim in the harness during such a cirve in the chariot of distorted and prostituted law! A specimen of this gentleman's branch has been offered in a reply he dared to make to a remark of Judge Duer, that the child was "Fee to go with her father when she pleased," or, rather, to Mr. Culver's suggestion, that "Mr. Legislature will be largely Democratia reace elected: Fi

ries exploded; article 3, the Old Counters of Desmond; article 4, Hungarian Campaigus—Kossuth and Görgei; article 5, Search for Sir John Franklin; article 6, Buckingham Papers; &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY. A Scientific, Popular, and Practical Treatise on the Prevention, Causes, and

Practical Treatise on the Prevention, Causes, and Cure, of Disease, &c. By Dr. Gershom Huff. Now York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

This is a most excellent book, and one that the first and carefully read.

The case of Jane Trainer came before Judge Duer on Saturday, and was argued by Mr. Culver. The Judge reserved his decision

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The first number of this new monthly is now the first. It contains twenty articles upon various interesting mechanical subjects.

* Modern Politicians, by William Jay; The Nebraska Territorial Bill, (an editorial from the How Books ARE MADE.—The Philadelphia Era, detailing the means used to defeat her adof Mr. Goodloe's book, entitled "The Southern Platform, or Manual of Southern Sentiment on the subject of Slavery." Orders should be By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. With a sketch of forwarded as early as convenient, so Mrs. Stowe's family. Willis P. Hazard, 178 Chest.

We append a few notices of the press: Mrs. Stowe's family. Willis P. Hasard, 178 Chests nut street, Philadelphia.

This is a neat octavo of 124 pages. We were surprised, on opening it, to find that nearly one fourth of the volume is taken up with a sketch written originally for Frazer's Magazine by the editor of the Daity Register. Would it not have been quite as well, friend Hazard, to give oredit either to the Magazine or ourself? The sketches by Mrs. Stowe are, most of them, letters written by her from Maine to the National Era last spring.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

We append a few notices of the press:
Facts for the People.—Dr. Bailey proposes in June to commence publishing a monthly, called 'Facts for the People.' What it will be, we need not say. In the olden time, the Doctor had a similar publication. The good done by it we enjoy now. In the new and better day coming, he will speak again with fresher vigor and higher hope. A great deal of good will be accomplished by him. Let the 'Facts for the People' be spread far and near. Six copies \$1, twenty \$3, one hundred \$12.—Cleveland True Democrat.

The editor of the National Era announce The editor of the National Era announces a new publication, which we trust will have a far and wide circulation by all who are opposed to the present perversion of our National Government to the support of slaveholding interests, and in favor of its entire divorce from the 'peculiar institution.' Every election district should be supplied with fifty or a hundred conies from the commencement which would copies from the commencement, which would cost (for a year.) but six or twelve dollars.—

Painesville (O.) Telegraph.

ever found their way into the courts of this city. The history of it is this:

Lewis Tappan received, some days ago, a telegraphic despatch from our ever-watchful friend, Dr. Brisbane, of Cincinnati, stating that a colored girl, aged about ten years, named Jane Trainer, the child of one Charles W. Trainer, of Mobile, Alabama, had been taken from that city by a woman named Rose Cooper, might not have 100 copies of this cheap periodical. It will be seen that it is not offered to single subscribers at all, but only to clubs,—Oneida (N. Y.) Telegraph.

IMPRISONMENT OF SEAMEN FOR NO CRIME Agitation has reached South Carolina. A

correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Stand-

subjects (seamen of course included) are enduced in court, together with said Rose, for whom a bench warrant had also been issued. These proceedings were initiated on the 9th instant. On the 11th, a return to the writ of habes corpus was made, and the case was put upon what has proved a tortuous "winding way," and, by slow and tedious stages, it has progressed ever since, not being settled yet.

The return denied, of course, the entire of the allegations of the writ. It goes on to specify, in denials, that the child is not imprisoned or deprived of her liberty; and asserts that she was born a slave in Mobile; that her mother was the slave of Cooper; and that the daughter continued with the respondent, as her slave, until she removed to Cincinnati, where the child became free, (mark the admission!) and from whence she brought her to this city, as alleged by the complainant. It further states, that the child came to New York of her own free will and liberty; that she is not aware of any person ever having been married to the child's mother, so as to give that person the right, legitimately, to claim the custody of the child.

On the other hand, it was contended that the father, who is a free man, has the right to the custody of the child, and that he has been

rather, to Mr. Culver's suggestion, that "Mr. Tappan would take her then, as authorized by the father in open court," that he "had better try that once;" and also his gratuitous insociance towards Mr. Tappan, when, with the sanction of the court, he was selected to take down Trainer's testimony, in objecting to him, as "not trustworthy or reliable"—which, by the way, was a pretty clear indication of a consciousness of his own unifinees for doing justice, measuring others with his own self-condemned standard, as he evidently was doing at the moment!

This case was delayed for soveral days, by a transaction unparalleled in the darkest phase of a perveted jurisprudence, for villanous and brutal interference. Trainer was missing from the city, with total mystery as to his whereabouts, nutil a telegraphic despatch from Dunkirk, revealed the monstrous fact that he had been driven from the city by a gang of rowdies, with threats of personal violence Having returned to the city, he has again been put under such personal peril, by the threats of these scoundrels, that he failed to make his pepearance, yesterday, for the reason (timidly conveyed to the court) just stated. A monstrously startling state of things, sin't it?

To give your readers some idea of the systematic meaner in which this apropose body guard of Rose Porter have united their forces against justice and mercy, they were on hand as the trial, with the greatest promptitude and regularity, day after day; and I myself overleard the inquiry pass from lip to lip—"Have you your pistols ready, Colonel?" or Captain, as the case might be!

The deeply interesting struggle presented in this extraordinary case, between law and justice, pleading the colains of parental yearning on the one hand, and of despotism and infamy, has a promise of a termination of Saturday. With confidence in the present well tried and trusty oustody of Freedom's and humanity's interest, let us await the result as patiently as we san; which result is also longes to send you in due time for yo

Abolitionist, and thus defines his position:

"In accordance with the Compromise, we are opposed to the introduction of slavery into this State, and to all the thousand maneuvres related the inquiry pass from lip to lip—"Have your your pistols ready, Colonel?" or Captain, as the case might be!

The deeply interesting struggle presented in this extraordinary case, between law and justice, pleading the claims of parental yearnings on the one hand, and of despotism and filling on the other, pleading the cause of crime and infamy, has a promise of a termination of Saturday. With confidence in the present well tried and trusty outdoy of Freedom's and Humanity's interests, let us wait the result is and trusty outdoy of Freedom's and Humanity's interests, let us wait the result as patiently as we can; which result I shall not forget to send you in due time for Jour next issue.

In the mean time, as a sort of episode to this tragedy, Counsellor Brady most eloquently and lachryancely urges the "claim" of this "sweet" and the result is conviction, the rest for his acquittal.

Abolitionist, and thus defines his position:

"In accordance with the Compromise, we are opposed to the introduction of slavery into this State, and to all the thousand maneuvres received to for the purpose of ultimately accompliance of the series of resolutions were reported by the special of the result as promise of a committee of four from as many such that the first the result is unnecessary and gratuitous, and whether baptism and marriage is observed among the slaves of members of the church—the form motives, recommending the appointment of a committee of four from as many shear the result as a promise of a termination.

PRESENTELIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—New School.—Buffalo, May 27.—To-day a heated discussion on the slavery into this State, and to all the thousand maneuvres of the property white white Mall appoint everything which in our opinion, may tend to injure their interests or depress their condition. Furthermore, we are opposed to the Fugit

For the National Era. TWILIGHT REVERIE.

'Tis the hour of dew and shadow, When the soul may thrive the heart, When o'er hearth-born cares and passions, Rules our nature's holier part.

'Tis the hour when Conscience, waking, Spurns the Tempter and his wiles; When Repentance wearcth Beauty, And the crasing angel smiles.

Comes the twilight hour to men;
Then loved hands that clasped us, dying,
Wreathe our fevered brows again.

Of the angelic life in Heaven.

Down the curtains of the west, Know we that our souls are keeping Vigils with the Lost and Blest

Surely, Earth is nearest Heaven. Nearest dust to Deity.

with the aid already secured, the sum of the three thousand dollars will be sufficient to publish the paper one year; after which, it will rely upon its subscription list. If the undertaking prove successful, the sum contributed will be returned by Mr. Schmidt to the Committee and by the wave add in the the Committee, and by them expended in circulating the paper gratuitously among the

mediately remit thirty dollars each, to make up the above sum, so that the paper, so greatly needed, may be issued, if possible, by July 4th, 1853. But any sum, be it more or less, will be gratefully received. Remittances may be made to Buell & Blanchard, printers of the National Era, Washington; to William E. Whiting, Esq., 124 Pearl street, New York, treasurer of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; or to the undersigned, 48 Beekman street, New York. For the Committee

Boston, May 17, 1853.

Duan Sir: I know Mr. Schmidt by the good name which he has won, and I have also had the pleasure of making his personal acquaintance. I understand him to be a scholar, who believes in the demand which Liberty now makes in our country upon every citizen. Thus endowed in mind and character, he will address his compatriots from Germpny, in their own language, with persuasive power. I trust he will find the opportunity which he covets; and I know of none, which promises better than his present plan of a Weekly German Anti-Slavery Newspaper at Washington.

journal is now very large; and they should be easy converts. The German emigrant, who is not against Slavery here, leads us to doubt the sincerity of his opposition to the Tyranny which he has left behind in

opposition to the 1 years, his native land.

Believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

Understanding that Mr. Frederick Schmidt propo Understanding that Mr. Frederick Schmidt proposes to establish a German paper at Washington city, under the title of "National Democrat," to be devoted to the support of the principles and measures embraced in the Pittsburgh Platform of Independent Democracy, I take pleasure in earnestly recommending his enterprise to the support of all lovers of Liberty and Progress.

S. P. CHASE.

QUINCY, May 18, 1853,
DEAR SIR: I am glad to hear that any gentleman so competent as Mr. Schmidt is represented to be, is disposed to undertake a German newspaper in Washington, to advocate Anti-Slavery views. Of his prospect of success I am not qualified to form an opinion. But this I know — that, among the myriads of his countrymen who are flocking to these regions as a refuge from oppression, there must be many who sympathize with him in his sentiments, and who do not seek, in coming here, to monopolize all the liberty to themselves. If he by his labors can keep them steady to these healthy notions, against the corrupting influences of many of the self-styled Democratic expounders of a different theory, I shall be among the first to hail him as a public benefactor, and to recommend him to the confidence of all the friends of the great cause.

I am, very truly, yours, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

in both branches.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS was held in this city on Monday, May 22d The schools assembled in front of the Union office, and marched in procession to the Capi-tol, where, in presence of the President, the Mayor, the members of the Board of Aldermen and Council, and citizens, Rev. Mr. Danforth

female teachers 290. Male scholars 1,700; female scholars 2,070. Total teachers 508. Total scholars 3,770. Conversions 51. Deaths

The three largest schools in the Union are Wesley Chapel 470; Fourth Presbyterian 444; Trinity 260. Colored school at Trinity 600 children.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, May 29. The steamer Arctic arrived yesterday, at midnight, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 18th instant.

There is no confirmation, in either the Eng

There is no confirmation, in either the English or Paris papers, of the reported assassination of Gen. St. Arnaud, Minister of War. England.—Parliament was not in session, owing to the Whitsuntide holyday.

Mrs. Stowe had been received with great enthusiasm at Exeter Hall, by the British Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. Prof. Stowe and the Rev. Mr. Ward, a negro, spoke.

The screw steam-sloop Phoenix, Capt. Inglefield, had been ordered to depart in search of Sir John Franklin. Capt. Penny and wife will go out, to found a permanent settlement in the go out, to found a permanent settl

Arctic regions.

France.—Mr. Rives, the American Minister, presented to Napoleon, on the 12th, his letters of recall from the French mission.

Raspail, the Socialist, had been ordered to quit Brussels, but had been taken by Vaillant, a representative, into the sanctuary of his dominite.

Spain.—The Court of Madrid is greatly in censed at the appointment of Senator Soulé as Minister, and the journals demand that he shall not be received.

shall not be received.

Naples.—The police at Naples were greatly alarmed at a false report, that Mazzini was on board the frigate Cumberland.

Italy.—More trouble was reported at Milan, and the military had been called out. Several arrests had been made.

India and China.—Hong Kong dates of the 28th of March, confirm the siege of Nankin by the rebels, and the application for English aid. Trade dull. The panic had spread to Shanghai. All was quet at Canton. hai. All was quet at Canton.

The Mississippi was at Galle on the 11th—

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25. Dates from Mexico to the 18th have been received by the steamer Texas. Santa Annu-had issued many other arbitrary decrees. Legislative authority was everywhere suspended, and the offices of governor and military

nmandant united in the same person. A decree had been issued for disarming all private persons, and prohibiting them to possess arms, powder, or ammunition of any kind.

The telegraph had also been brought under the control of the Conservation. the control of the Government.

Gov. Lombardini had been promoted to Gen-

eral of Division.
Santa Anna had ordered the remains of all be disinterred, and placed in suitable sepul-chres. He had also ordered the names of Generals Vasquez and Leon, killed in the war, to be inserted on the banners of the army, and considered as promoted to Generals of Division

before death.

A levee had been held, of all officers and sol. diers mutilated in the American war, called the "Levee of the Mutilated," at which a feeling address was made by Santa Anna, who said the country never forgot them.

A new national bank had been started, based upon a Government loan of \$8,000,000

or \$12,000,000.

The French Minister had assured the Government that the new expedition of Count R de Boulbon had been dispersed.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The Union says: We understand that the following foreign appointments, some of which have been announced already, have been made by the President, and that other objects of pressing attention prevent his bestowing any further consideration, at present, upon appoint-

to Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Stowe pays for the education of the girls, and, we believe, advanced the money to redeem them from the slave pen at Alexandria, when they were in danger of being sent to the far South.

Hawthorne, of Massachusetts; Melbourne, Jas. M. Tarleton, of Alabama; Panama, Thos. W. W. W. Alexandria, W. Parama, Alexandria, C. Layton, of Mississpp; the Manuel S. M. Johnson, of Mississpp; Hamburg, S. M. Johnson, of Mississpp; Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Mississpp; Hamburg, S. M. Johnson, of Mississpp; W. Chase, of Maine; Liverpool, Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Massachusetts; Melbourne, Jas. M. Tarleton, of Alabama; Panama, Thos. W. W. W. Alexandre and C. Layton, of Mississpp; Hamburg, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Pennsylvania; Hongludge, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Pennsylvania; Hongludge, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Pennsylvania; Hongludge, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Pennsylvania; Hongludge, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Pennsylvania; Hongludge, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Pennsylvania; Hongludge, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Pennsylvania; Hong Kong, Jas. Keenan, of Michigan; Hong Kong, Jas. Kee Ward, of Texas; Paris, Duncan K. McRae, of North Carolina; Rio Janeiro, Robert G. Scott,

The special attention of editors and teachers is invited to the brief compend of Geology on the last page. If inserted in papers and read in schools through our entire country, it would promote a reciprocating action between the one and the other, greatly to the benefit of both. Let papers become the vehicles of scientific knowledge, and schools the fields for the employment of such vehicles, and the one would have a new and rich field, always enlarging, and the other new and constant fountains of knowledge, always fresh, constantly becoming purer and richer. Let the schools of the country become the explorers of the country, and a constant supply of scientific matter would be furnished for papers, and the papers thus furnished would be first sought for by the agents furnishing the supply—by schools.

The special attention of editors and teachers where have at times proposed to introduce to our readers some of the names most distinguished in these several departments, many of whom, besides a local, have a world renown, and whose reputation attracts thousands to be instructed, entertained, and benefited. Among them, is Dr. S. S. Fitch. This gentleman is one of a line of celebrated physicians. His grandfather, Dr. Chancy Fitch, was the first physician that surgery and medicine, was one of the surgeons to the Connecticut Line during the Revolutionary War. His father, Dr. Chancy Fitch, was the first physician that ever practiced medicine in America. In the great epidemic of 1813—an epidemic that swept away nearly ten per cent. of the population of the United States—he taught its easy and perfect cure, and among his numerous patients never lost a single case.

Dr. S. S. Fitch. This gentleman is one of a line of celebrated physicians. His grandfather, Dr. Chancy Fitch, was the first physican that ever practiced medicine in America. In the great epidemic of States—he taught its easy and perfect cure, and among his numerous patients never lost a single case. by the agents furnishing the supply—by schools.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

contract with one William Herron, a citizen and resident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, for the sale of petitioners; and that about the 4th day of August, 1851, the said Herron, in company with one John Adams, went to Alexandria, found said petitioners in said jail, took the petitioners and carried them back to Georgetown, D. C.; that the purchase money for said petitioners was paid by Herron after they were carried back to Georgetown, and that petitioners remained in possession of said Herron, residing in Georgetown, D. C., until the 9th day of November, 1852, when they were again sold to the defendant by said Herron, again carried to Alexandria, and de-posited in defendant's jail, where they remained until the institution of this suit.

The petitioners' counsel relied upon the Maryland act of 1796, in force still in the Dis-Maryland act of 1796, in force still in the Dis-trict of Columbia, prohibiting the importation of slaves, and one of the Compromise acts, known as the "act to prevent the traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia." The claimant's counsel relied upon the decisions of the Circuit Court for the Dirtrict of Columbia, and the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which established the principle that the act of Maryland, which is almost identical with the Compromise act referred to, did not apply to the case of slaves temporarily removed from the District of Columbia, even with a view to sale; and contended that the State of Virginia was not bound, by the doctrine of international comity, to enforce the penal laws of a foreign Territory or State, when contrary to her policy and institutions.

The judgment of the County Court was affirmed, with costs. Lawrence B. Taylor for petitioner; A. & C. E. Stuart for B. O. Shekels.

SAN DOMINGO.-There has been not a little excitement lately in the Island of San Domingo, on account of the refusal of the Archbishop to on account of the refusal of the Archbishop to take the oath to support the new Constitution of that State. San Domingo is a Catholic State, and the Archbishop is a Catholic divine. The new Constitution, which has been adopted, the Archbishop stigmatized as heretical in its character, assigning that reason for his refusal. The President, Santa Anna, who displayed a great deal of firmness in the matter, cited the Archbishop to appear before him, and also invited the members of Congress to be present at the interview. The Archbishop accordingly appeared, and upon being tendered the oath declined to take it, whereupon an angry altercation took place between him and the President, and ended by the former declaring that

Died in this city, on Thursday evening, 26th ultimo, of scarlet fever, Ann Janet, daughter of A. M. Gangewer, aged 3 years and 3 months.

METROPOLITAN CHARACTER OF NEW YORK. That our city is truly the Metropolis of Ward, of Texas; Paris, Dunean K. McRae, of North Carolina; Rio Janeiro, Robert G. Scott, of Virginia; St. Thomas, Charles J. Helm, of Kentucky; Talcahuana, Wm. R. Plato, of Illinois; Trieste, Wyndham Robertson, of Louisiana; Trinidad de Cuba, John Hubbard, of Maine; Valparaiso, Reuben Wood, of Ohio; Zurich, George F. Goundi, of Pennsylvania.

The our city is truly the Metropolis of America, no one can doubt, if at all acquaint ed with its resources and superiority, in its magnificent hotels, its naval marine, its fleet of ocean steamers, and its business enterprise and energy. Here the highest talent and acquirements find ample scope, and the largest remuneration. Science, literature, art, the drama, law, divinity, surgery, medicine, parade their proudest names. their proudest names.

We have at times proposed to introduce to our

Dr. S. S. Fitch is the third of this line, and

by the agents furnishing the supply—by schools. Such fields of action, such agencies, and such reciprocation would furnish ample and rich employment for the juvenile energies of the country, now threatesing, by the misdirection of those energies, our country's liberties. **

LINK OF STRAMSHIPS FROM GENOA.—The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, who is understood to be the United States Charge at Turin, announces, in his last letter, that the Transaliantic Company has sourced outsined outside of the company has sourced outside outside of the company has sourced a contract with the Sardinian Government for a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. The capital of the company has sourced to not receive the contract with the Sardinian Government for a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. The capital of the company has sourced a contract with the Sardinian Government for a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. The capital of the company has sourced to a contract with the Sardinian Government for a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. The capital of the company has sourced to a contract with the Sardinian Government for a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. The capital of the company has sourced to a contract with the Sardinian Government for a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. The capital of the company has sourced to a contract with the Sardinan Government for a line of steamers between Genoa and New York. The capital of the company has sourced to a class of the company has sourced to a contract with the Sardinan Government ly, to New York; the capital of the company has sourced to a contract with the Sardinan Government ly, to New York; the capital of the company has sourced to a class of the same was spent in the hospital of London, Paris, and faste divisions, between the contract with the Sardinan Government ly, to New York; the capital of the company has sourced to a contract with the Sardinan Government ly, to New York; the capital of the company h

to that scourge of our climate-pulmonary con-

Decision under the Maryland act of 1798, and energy the Compromise acts known as the Act to prevail the ventile in slaves in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a celef in slaves in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter a raried them to Alexandria; and deposited them in his jail, with the circuit court of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria; and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria; and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria; in Virginia, and deposited them in his jail, with the view and purpose of sending them to Alexandria; in Virginia, and and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria; in Virginia, and deposited them in his jail, with the view and purpose of sending them to Alexandria; and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria; in Virginia, and deposited them in his jail, with the view and purpose of sending them to Alexandria, and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria, in Virginia, and deposited them in His jail, with the view and purpose of sending them to Alexandria, and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria, and the count with one William Herron, a citizen and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria, and the count with one William Herron, a citizen and renident of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, from Mrs. O'Reily, and a few days thereafter carried them to Alexandria, and the count with one William Herron, a citize

and all humors and impurities of the blood, scrofula, &c.

Dr. Fitch resides at 714 Broadway, where all invalids will find him a most skillful, sympathizing, and generous physician. We think our friends who call on him will find this a true history of one of our most respectable men.—Home Journal.

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May 26—4t

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Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence—profusely illustrated with engravings. Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy. Published monthly, at one dollar a year. All letters should be post paid, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

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May 26—4t

Soldiers who served in the various wars, and sailors, or their widows or heirs, to whom arrears of pay, extra pay, bounty land, pensions, &c., may be due, may find it to their advantage to have their claims investigated. Address

A. M. GANGEWER,

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and Seventh volume of Harper's New Months,

Magazine. It has now reached a monthly edition
of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOU-

pressing attention prevent his bestowing any further consideration, at present, upon appointments of this class:

Ministers Plenipotentiary—To Great Britain, James Buchanas, of Pennsylvania—Secretary of Legation, John Appleton, of Maine;
Spain, Pierre Soulé, of Louissana, Aussia, Thos. 16.
Spain, Pierre Soulé, of Louissana, Saissia, Thos. 16.
Spain, Pierre Soulé, of Louissana, Maissia, Thos. 16.
Legation, John Carlos, Pierre Soulé, of Louissana, Maissia, Thos. 16.
Spain, Pier

NCIENT PERU — ITS PEOPLE AND MONUMENTS.

Illustrations.—Plan of the First Palace. Peruvian Sirinx. Part of Wall of the Fortress of Cusco. Remains of the Great Temple of the Sun in
Cuzco. Remains of Walls of the Fortress of Cusco. End View of the Walls of the Fortress.
Tower of Chupan. Copper Knives. Copper Tweezers. Copper War Mace. Peruvian Idol. Golden
Vasc. Silver Vasc. Group of Sepulchral Vascs.
Sepulchral Tower. Peruvian Mummies. Walls
at Chimu. Ornaments of Walls. Plan of Second
Palace. El Mirador de Huanaco. Ruins of Pachacamac. Head of Statue at Tiahuanico. Doorway at Tiahuanico. Central figure enlarged. Enlarged View of Figures. Monolithic Doorway.
Ruins in Titicaca. Palace at Huanaco el Viego.
Plan of Palace. Ruins at Coati.

IFE IN PARIS.

Plan of Palace. Ruins at Coau.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Rhestrations.—Arch of Triumph. A Lorette in her Prime. A Decayed Lorette. The Grisotte. The Tempters and the Tempted. Peddlor at Large. Dog-shearer. Hatseller. Garbage-gatherer. Dame des Halles. Merchant of Crimes. Date-seller. Basket-seller. Death to Rats. The Tomb of Secrets. Estaminet. The Pavilion of Flora. Le Carro du Palais Royal. Le Foret Noire. Rotonde du Temple.

ple.

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LET THOSE LAUGH THAT WIN. By J. Smytthe, innor. HE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON THE INFLU-

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The following notice of this work is copied from the National Era of February 17:

"The above is the title of a work now in press, founded upon that infamous statute of South Carolina, by which her citizens claim a right to imprison colored sames, of all nations, and even those cast upon their shores in distress. We have perused the book in advance of its publication, and find that it gives a lifelike picture of Pereira, the vessel in which he salled, the storms she encountered, and her wrecked condition when brought into the port of Charleston, S. C.; together with the imprisonment of Pereira, several scamen belonging to the New England States, and two French scamen; the prison regimen, character of the Charleston police, and the mendacity of certain officials, who make the law a medium of peculation. The work is replete with incidents of Southern life and character, pointing Southerners to the things that call for correction at their own hands, with a force that cannot be mistaken. The work is written by one who has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the South, and cannot fail to interest alike the general reader, commercial man, and philanthropist."

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LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Editor and Publisher, Mar. 24—3m 60 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y. BRONCHITIS, HOARS ENESS, ETC.

are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Six volumes are now ready, bound.

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Contents of the June Number.

GRAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

Illustrations.—Fac-simile View of Stoke-Poges Church; and thirty-two vignettes.

ANCIENT PERU — ITS PEOPLE AND MONUMENTS.

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BROWN'S BRONOHIAL TROCHES will alleviate or other impediments of the orion, with them, for other impediments of the bronchial tubes, hoarseness, or other impediments of the order impediments of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the voice, whether produced by cold, influenzs, or any unusual exertion of the v

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST.

A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, published weekly, as Utica, New York, is the organ of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, and the only Baptist newspaper in the United States advocating the principle of non-fellowship with slaveholders, either in occlesiastical or in voluntary missionary organizations. Terms—\$1.50 per annum, in advance; or, if payment be delayed three months, \$2 per annum. Address

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April 28—6t

Tuscarawas, Ohio.

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T. T. SEELYE, M. D.,
April 21—24t

Proprietor.

April 21—24

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As the Agency does not propose to cell, but negotiate and send purchasers to the owners, no special authority is requisite; but when a sale by the Agency is desired, authority must be given.

The business of the Agency is published extensively through the Frees and by Circulars, in all parts of this country, and in Europe, where we expect one of our firm will for the present reside, and where sies we shall he regents in the principal ports of embarkation; and special efforts are made to infanc Capitalints, immigrants and others, to examine the Register and Files of the Agency.

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HENRY H. PAKTON,

The Arctic brought 130 passengers, among whom are the Hon. Wm. C. Rives (and family,) late Minister to France, and Commodore Aulick, with despatches from China and Lon-

Ryes, that failing, sought our faces, Till the White Gate closed between; Haunt the twilight's shadowy places,

Lips that colder grow, as faintly Love's last clinging kiss was given; Breaths in accents sweet and saintly, When the day's last tints are creeping

When, sweet herald lamp of even, Twilight star, thy beam we see,

APPEAL TO ESTABLISH A GERMAN PRPER AT

The Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society propose to establish a weekly Anti-Slavery Newspaper at the Seat of Government, in the German lan-guage, to be edited by Mr. Frederick Schmidt, a native German, and a man of learning, Chris-tian principles, and editorial experience, who has resided in this country twenty-one years.

German population.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be found one hundred friends of the cause who will im-

Corresponding Secretary. BOSTON, May 17, 1853.

ngton.

The number of persons to be addressed by such a should be eas.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq. QUINCY, May 18, 1853.

delivered an address. The annual report shows

22. Libraries—volumes, 10,000.

Estimation of other schools. Teachers 200; scholars 2,500. Aggregate for city—teachers 708; scholars 6,270; volumes 12,000.

Seven new schools formed with 360 scholars.

ner for our national wealth and greatness to the black race.

We approach all questions connected with the latter race with peculiar feelings of prejudice and of evil apprehensions. We feel sensitive about it, as if its discussion menaced our dearest interests. It stands in our minds as the ever-present, only, cloud in our political horizon. It is the dark spectre that haunts us in our brightest dreams of anticipated future progress. We would gladly get clear of this population, and all its fancied or real evils; and so overwhelming is this desire, that the dread of future evil has made us forget all the benefits this race has conferred upon Amerthe benefits this race has conferred upon America in the past. We think only of what a happy riddance it would be to lose this population; but we little think of the many comforts it creates; nor do we want to meet the losses

The books of travel and the disquisite enterials of learned Europeans have magnified our apprehensions. They always present the negro slave when they want to paint the dark side of America's picture. Nor have we been wanting of the proper stimulants to our fears at home. A "crisis" could not be a very dark one in our Union, if a portion of the ingradients theraunto, were not manufactured. gredients thereunto were not manufactured out of African blood. The foreshadowed terout of African blood. The foreshadowed terrors would, we think long ago have broken over our devoted heads, if they had not been spirited away, again and again, by the kind interposition of the magic of some "Compromise." We even now breathe freer, deeper, having passed by a similar process through a "fearful crisis;" but not so free and so deep as to make us approach this question with that open and fearless brow with which we meet our foreign and other domestic questions. Why we should have this anxious solicitude on this question of race, and why we should so

for the whites? Has not the Creator of this earth and of its varied climates created purposely various races of men, so that they might, through their migrations, act and react upon each other, so as to enable all ultimately to reach (without the necessity of hating each other) a common destiny? Or does our exclusions go so far as to exclude the negro from our Utopias and our Millenniums, in which even the lion and the lamb are not forgotten? Is there any necessity for a "crisis" in this matter? Can it not, like all other matters, be permitted to run its natural and easy course of better for slavery. The master must supply

peated, before children, the their graves.

But by a strange reversion of fate it is no less true that, while northern physical force subdues that of the south, in return, southern science, southern law, and southern religion, rule the northern mind. To this, however, the ioa in the past. We think only of what a happy riddance it would be to lose this population; but we little think of the many comforts it creates; nor do we want to meet the losses which would follow the riddance. "We are like the fox, who demanded to be washed, without wetting his skin."

The books of travel and the disquisite editorials of learned Europeans have magnified our apprehensions. They always present the negro's mind, we when they want to paint the dark side of America's picture. Nor have we been wanting of the proper stimulants to our fears of the heart. To this, however, the alamentable exception, unless of learnent the old Egyptians to be his countrymen, and then it is true of him in a very high degree. The African's mind, as we find it here, is, as a general rule, almost a blank, and we have taken small pains to make it otherwise. We rule both his body and mind. As to the latter, we have not used it, nor missing of the proper stimulants to our fears wanting of the proper stimulants to our fears in the near mind. To this, however, the alamentable exception, unless of the heart.

But now, where Maysville's ancient spires ascend, The country round has gathered to behold The unwonted scene, and list the stranger's words. Slaveholder and non-slaveholder appear, With curious, sneering, or defiant gaze; Some free to listen, and some prompt to strike the dark it otherwise. We rule both his body and mind. As to the latter, we have not used it, nor missively and the unwonted scene, and list the stranger's words. Slaveholder and non-slaveholder appear, With curious, sneering, or defiant gaze; Some free to listen, and some prompt to strike the nearly as it was. We did not want the negro's mind, we wanted his bodily strength, and that we have used extensively, and to some purpose.

sively, and to some purpose.

It has made the West Indies, Brazil, and our

It has made the West Indies, Brazil, and our Southern States, what they are. True, the masters' intellect directed this labor; but it remains nevertheless a fact, that the slaves' labor, involuntary though it may be, created, and creates to this day, nearly all the wealth in the countries referred to.

It is an indisputable fact, that this involuntary labor has fertilized more acres in America than that of the free European; and equally undeniable is the position, that, leaning thiefly on this labor, the European advanced and brought into use the greater part of this American continent. American continent.

I have now nothing to do with the question,

open and fightless how with within was most our foreign and other demonstic questions. Whywe should have this anxious solicitude on this question of race, and why we should as oursgeously march forward to our "manifest destiny," and he so reckless on almost every other public question, are questions which with reached, and he so reckless on almost every other public question, are questions which with reached and he so reckless on almost every other public question, are questions which with reached and he so reckless on almost every other public question, are questions which with reached and he so reckless on almost every other public question, are questions which with reached and the source of the maximum of the public question, are questions which with the precise on cause, and the findly developed. The provise one cree hides from antional measures, and a nation's provided of the maximum of the provided of the public question and the question which we have the question which we have the converse of the maximum of the precise of the maximum of the provided A light that dealing Question and the precise on cause, and the same and cannot be precised and the question of the precise of the maximum of the provided A light that dealing Question and the precise on cause in the that dealing Question and the precise on the case of the maximum of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the production of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the precise of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the precise of the maximum of the precise of the precis

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Reported for the National Era]
LECTURE ON MIGHATION.

Applying the Principles of a previous Lectures on the ames subject to the Black Race in Amesican Principles of the Dody, and still less dothing to protect to against atmospheric influences. This made the Amesican Principles of a previous Lectures on the ames subject to the Black Race in Amesican Principles of the Dody, and still less dothing to protect to against atmospheric influences. This made the was to the for ages, as it does oven the white man, and melow lovelines throughout the lind—All glorious beaming from the Southern heaven, or not prevent to you in a previous locture, to the black population of the United States, is, I feel it, a difficult, and, I fear, a thankless task. I undertake it only upon your kindest indulgence. We many, when we reflect upon the history of our own race, readily yield it to be a true maxim, that a laboring population is the only reliable basis of a nation's wealth and power; and that, therefore, to whatever quarter to the laboring millions migrates, to that quarter, too, will migrate, the rule over man politically, commercially, and financially; but our pride at once revolue at the same idea, when it forces us to admit that we are indebted in any manner for our mational wealth and greatness to the black race.

We approach all questions connected with the Isater race with peculiar feelings of prejuction about it, as if its discussions menaced our dearest interests. It stands in our mind as a the every-present, only, cloud in our political horizon. It is the dark spectre that hants as the every-present, only, cloud in our political fell beneath the strokes of northern barbanius in our brightest dreame of anticipated further population, and all its fanceed or real every present, only, cloud in our political fell population, and all its fanceed or real every present, only, cloud in our political fell population, and all its fanceed or real every present, only, cloud in our political fell population, and al Or frequent coffle of the human mart—
Men, women, children, chained and tasked and stripe
God's image 'neath the lash like cattle driven, Abhorrent spectacle to freeman's eye!
A sight to stir his pulse and flush his brow,

> Indifferent or hostile, there are MEN Of human nature's highest, noblest mould, Who love their native State with patriot pride, And Slavery hate in that enlightened love. The living CLAY is there, in form and soul Alive, and more, in fame to live forever-The Cour de Lion of true chivalry, Who'd lead his country from its blighting wrong, By opening wide the everlasting gates Of Universal Liberty to Man. But late I doubted much his wisdom, much His purity; that still, but this no more I doubt, on better knowledge of the man; But hail him as a high heroic soul-

A light that dazzles oft, but steadfast glows.

* A large number of fugitive slaves had just previously taken the same route.

It has been the opinion in society at large, that Fanaticism is always radical in its nature; that it is ultraism in progression. Now, I submit the assertion, and challenge successful contradiction, that there is a conservative Fanaticism quite as abnormal in its nature, as unhealthy in its operation, and as destructive in its results, as the other. The two start from nearly the same point, and move in opposite directions; but they meet again in the chaos and utter destructiveness of their consequences. Conservatism and radicalism in themselves are not necessarily inconsistent with each other. The former aims at the preservation of whatever is good in the frame-work and prac-

avoid both. Yet, were I compelled to an election, I should doubtless take the radical, inasmuch as a man, even in a burning fever, is of more consequence than one dead and decomposed. One reason why men are disposed to look with more suspicion on ultra radicalism than on ultra conservatism, is because the former usually claims a higher moral and religious character, with which anything of a violent or belligerent nature is totally incongruous. Another reason is, that the former is active and aggressive—therefore apparently more destructive; while the latter defends the poison working in the system less obviously, but by no means less fatally.

THE AMERICAN PRESS. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

For a year or two past, strong indications have been exhibited that the American Press was destined to be one grand "SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL." These indications have already become, to a considerable extent, a reality. Said a United States Senator from the South, not long since "The series of scientific species." long since, "The series of scientific essays, sent by me to our editors, are published regularly in all our papers, and I hardly know what they would do without them."

Papers in all the States now make it a point

Papers in all the States now make it a point to furnish their readers with something in the way of practical science. In the midst of the highest political excitement, scientific matter found place in numerous political journals. During several years' respite from political excitement now in prospect, the whole American Press will doubtless give scientific matter a prominent place in their columns, certainly, as schools are now looking to that source for appropriate lessons of instruction. A more inpropriate lessons of instruction. A more instructive lesson, either for schools or families, structive lesson, either for schools or families, cannot perhaps be found, than the following little manual of Geology, describing twenty-five elementary specimens, showing the clements and structure of the earth. The numbers have regard to a fundamental classification of rocks, designed to aid young hands in collecting, classifying, and labelling minerals, for the use of their homes and their schools.

The case is very plain, and very simple, that if the papers—all the papers—in our

The case is very plain, and very simple, that if the papers—all the papers—in our country—should give place to this brief compend of Geology, and the schools all the schools of our country—should use the papers containing it, both for reading and study, in special aid of collections by the hands of the pupils, a grand simultaneous movement would be made for the advancement of American science—an uprising of a hundred thousand schools in a body, going forth to take a lesson from the "Older Volume of God," every leaf, line, word, and letter of which declares that its Author is divine and glorious. that its Author is divine and glorious.

HOLBROOK'S GEOLOGICAL CABINET. An Introduction and Aid to Books.

An Introduction and Aid to Books.

The Bible is a book of examples, founded on principles for the regulation of human conduct; especially so for the management of the mind and soul, or intellect and heart. The example furnished by it, as a starting point in the pursuit of knowledge, is not only appropriate, as founded on Divine Wisdom, but is equally simple, beautiful, and sublime. "In propriate, as founded on Divine Wisdom, but is equally simple, beautiful, and sublime. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," is the sentence commonly referred to, as a specimen of the very highest sublimity. Its sublimity is in its simplicity, connected with the glorious truth uttered. A sentence more full of instruction never has been, probably never will be, uttered. It is also pre-eminently fitted to an inquisitive young mind.

and soils; exactly fitted to gratify the eager and soils; exactly little to gratify the eager suriosity of every child to learn what he sees; not only by seeing, but by handling, examining, comparing, classifying, and other steps for acquiring the most substantial knowledge, by the most thorough modes of learning.

"Nature before Books, and Drawing before Writing," is a motto always in accordance with a second acco

"Nature before Books, and Drawing before Writing," is a motto always in accordance with common sense, and now completely tested by experience, both in this country and Europe. It is already widely adopted by both continents, and is certain soon to be observed by all persons, everywhere, in the early instruction of children. The "Alphabet of Geology," by preceding the "Alphabet of Books," changes the latter from an unmeaning, irksome task, to an instructive, delightful lesson; learnt rapidly and certainly, because practically and agreeably.

The principal families of rocks, or geological formations, are the granite family, composed of three members, and forming all the highest mountains in the world; the hornblend, or trap family, consisting also of three or four members, widely scattered over the earth; lime formations, very abundant, various, and useful; magnesian or serpentine formations, containing highly valuable ores; conglomerate rocks, or those formed from the fragments of broken down rocks; carbon, or coal formations; fossils, or organic remains, or rocks containing the remains of more than nine thousand animals, with those of numerous plants; coral ranges, very extensive, and still increasing, by the labors of insects of the sea; and volcanic rocks, composing very numerous islands, and some mountains, from ten to fifteen thousand feet high. All these vast ranges of rocky and mountain masses, constituting the elements, the grandeur, and riches of our

ting it for sidewalks, floors, bridges, and many other purposes of economy and convenience. It is the prevailing rock on New York island, as it is in many parts of New England, and many other parts of the world. The color of gneiss depends, of course, upon that of the materials composing it, especially the mica, which is sometimes black, giving a black or dark color to the guiess. It is more commonly of a lightish gray, and sometimes silvery.

No. 9.—Mica Slate resembles gneiss, but is composed of quartz and mica. Feispar, composing a part of granite and gneiss, is wanting

world. It is also found in ledges and loose rooks, or bowlders, widely scattered over different countries. It is easily split into leaves of almost any imaginable thinness, exoeedingly elastic, and semi-transparent, and is thus fitted for the doors of stores and other purposes, as substitute for glass. In some parts of Russia, it is much used for the windows of houses, where it is known by the name of Muscovy glass. It is frequently called isinglass.

Nos. 6 and 7.—Granter is composed of quartz, felspar, and mica—the laster thrown about in every possible direction—rendering the rook unstratified, not slaty. It differs widely in the degree of fineness of the three ingredients composing it, the mica sometimes being in plates two feet or more in diameter; at other times in fine spangles, like seales, thickly scattered through the rook. The quartz or felspar also vary greatly in the size of the masses composing the granite.

Fine granite is best fitted for purposes of architecture, for which it is extensively used in many countries. In the U. States are many quarries, furnishing building materials for all our seaports, and many inland towns and villages. No. 8.—Grants is slaty granite, rendered so by the uniform direction of the mics. It hence splits in also of large and sonote surface, fitting it for sidewalks, floors, bridges, and many other purposes of factores of economy and convenience, it is the prevailing rock on New York island, as

times, by the power of volcanoes.

REMARKS.

As a "First Lesson" for children, the "Gedelocal Cabinet" here described is probably the best that can be provided. It is certainly fitted both to interest and instruct young minds, before they can comprehend any book which is or can be prepared for them. The lesson is taken from "THE BOOK" studied with eager curiosity by every child, the first moment he opens his eyes upon the light of heaven; and is hence an introduction to continued lessons through life from the same book, studied in the same practical, delightful way as here comsame practical, delightful way as here com-

No. 9—Mica Slatz resembles gneiss, but is composed of quartz and mica. Pelspar, composing a part of granite and gneiss, is wanting in this rock. It frequently has an undulating surface, but is smooth. It splits readily, and is used for purposes similar to those of gneiss. Garnets are more abundant in this than any other rock; and this rock contains more of those than any other rock; and this rock contains more of those than any other orystals.

No. 10—Hoanners black, green, or other dark colors. It is more tough than hard, and is an element of rocks much used in architecture, also forming some of the most beautiful, seeinery in the world.

No. 11.—Stente is commonly called granite, but differs from it in taking hornblend in place of mica. The Bunker Hill Monument, (Massachusetts.) Merchants' Exchange, Astort House, Rutgers Institute, and numerous other buildings, in New York and other cities, are build of sienite, commonly called Quincy granite. Cloopatra's Needle, Egypt, is sienits.

No. 12.—Basalt. The Giant's Causeway is composed of basaltic pillars, many of which are six-sided prisms, from six inches to a footor. The composed of basaltic pillars, many of which are six-sided prisms, from six inches to a footor. The composed of basaltic pillars, many of which are six-sided prisms, from six inches to a footor. Rocks nearly resembling these, and piled upon each other to the height of 200 feet or more. Rocks nearly resembling these, and is requested to the composed of basaltic pillars, many of which are with one and rounded and the other hollowed, so as exactly to match, and are piled upon each other in a similar manner, form the Palisades on the Hudson, the two bluffs at New Haven, Mount Holyoke, and many the composed of the most enlightened pageic den hand in the composed of the most enlightened pageic contents of single copies and benefits of the page that the composed principally of hornblend of the composed principally of hornblend or the composed principally of hornblend or the composed principally of horn

bropriste, as founded on Divine Wisdom, but is equally simple, beautiful, and sublime. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," is the sentence commonly referred to, as a specimen of the very highest sublimity. Its sublimity is in its simplicity, connected with the glorious truth uttered. A sentence more full of instruction never has been, probably never will be, uttered. It is also pre-eminently fitted to an inquisitive young mind, eagerly observing surrounding objects; at the same time rapidly and successfully, because practically learning them.

Nos. 13 and 14.—LIME formations are extensive, various, useful, and sometimes beautiful. They embrace common limestone, nearly all marbles, chalk, and many beautiful crystals, structure of leaves and full full. They embrace common limestone, nearly all marbles, chalk, and many beautiful crystals. The older formations are in coarse grains, which give it the name of granular lime. The more recent is frequently finer or more composed by Him who created mind, as a starting point in the training of mind? In accordance with this example of Divine authority, the elements of our globe are selected as a "first lesson" for children. A "Geological Cabinet" is prepared, consisting of twenty-five mineral specimens, so selected, arranged, labelled, and described, as to show, almost at a glance, the elements and structure of mountains, rooks, and soils exactly fitted to grafify the eager when it is reduced to quicklime, and fitted for

All these formations are the carbonate of lime, composed of lime and carbonic acid. When burnt, the acid is thrown from the lime, when it is reduced to quicklime, and fitted for various uses in building; also for manuring land, for which it is extensively used. White limestone and milk quartz are sometimes confounded; but they may be easily distinguished by the knife, as the former can be cut, and the latter not; and more certainly by an acid, as the former effervesces, and the latter not.

No. 15.—Gypsum is the sulphate of lime, and of course composed of sulphuric acid (cil of vitriol) and lime. In Italy and other countries, it appears in the form of alabaster, which receives a fine polish, and is translucent. When crystallized in transparent plates, it is called selenite (moonstone.) It sometimes appears in fine silky fibres, when it is called fibrous gypsum. Radiated gypsum is another beautiful variety of this mineral.

Gypsum is a powerful manure, and is much used for ornamental work in plastering rooms; also for busts and casts of various kinds.

No. 16.—Serpentylne rooks form extensive barren ridges but contain chrome over magne.

stead of a limited time. as at first proposed. Certainly a Temperance paper is needed in Northern Ohio, and I carnessity appeal to all who have so cordially approved the course of the Harpoon during the few months it has been published, and urged me to issue proposals for publishing it permissionly, to sid me extending its circulation.

The distinctive features of the Harpoon, in addition to those common to all newspapers, will be uncompromising hostility to Intemperance and Slavery. It will advocate the Maine Law, and nothing less. It will advocate the sentiment that "All men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

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tries, it appears in the form of alabaster, which recoivers a fine polish, and is translucent. When crystallized in transparent plates, it is called through plates, it is called fibrous plates and casts of various kinds.

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